The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5878. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

An Actual Encounter on the Frontier at Last.

The Prussians Repulsed in a Skirmish at Forbach.

A French Reconnoissance Across the Prussian Boundary.

Reception of the Declaration of War in Berlin.

Departure of the Queen of Prussia for Berlin.

Her Farewell to the People of the Rhine Provinces.

Opinions of the European Press on the Cause of the War.

THE WAR.

A Brush Between French and Prussians—The Latter Retire—Defences of Coblentz—A Prussian Repulse at Forbach.

COBLENTZ, July 24.—A Prussian force from Saarlouis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnoisance in the direction of St. Avold and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered an outpost of the enemy, and had a brisk skirmish with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed that the French lost ten or twelve killed. It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblentz only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar, and carry an offensive war into France.

LONDON, July 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

FORBACH, DEPARTMENT OF MOSELLE, July 23.—The Prussians have been repulsed at Carling, and a reconnoissance on Prussian soil has been made by the French troops.

Prussia Receives the Declaration of War—Attitude of Austria and Russia—The Queen of Prussia to the People of the Rhine Provinces.

BERLIN, July 24, via LONDON, July 24.—The only written document which Prussia has received from France since the beginning of the quarrel reached Berlin at 1½ P. M. on Tuesday last, and was the declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France; that he desired that Prussia should disavow the scheme, which Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances; and that the Emperor is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and, particularly, as it was rendered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the Cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes:

"The French Government, therefore, is taking steps for the defence of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures which the circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."

PARIS, July 24.—The official journal of Austria says that the Government, having exhausted all means of mollifying NAPOLEON and preventing war, has resolved to observe a strict neutrality, but at the same time keeps up a careful watch for chances of a peaceful settlement. Russia announces her determination to use all means of limiting the theater of war and abridging its duration. The Queen of Prussia, on leaving the Rhine provinces for Berlin, issued a farewell address to the inhabitants. She says she has lived twenty years among and has experienced nothing but their attachment and devotion for the King, his children and herself. She would willingly stay, but sacred duties call her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany was the voice of God. Her sufferings in the past, and the blessings which have followed them for half a century, warrant continued trust in Him for time and eternity.

Confirmation of the Neutrality of Italy and Austria—France Ignores the Paris Convention.

BERLIN, July 24.—A proclamation announcing the strict neutrality of Italy in the pending war was issued today at Florence. Large demonstrations have been made in Milan, Padua and Genoa in favor of Prussia. Dispatches from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, declare that Russia will maintain her neutrality.

LONDON, July 24.—The French Government insists on adhering to the policy previously announced of treating neutral shipping the same as in 1854, no regard being paid to the Paris Convention.

No News in London of a Battle—Prussian Cruisers—Demonstration in Dublin in Favor of France.

LONDON, July 24—4 P. M.—Up to this hour no news has been received of any engagement at the seat of war. Prussian vessels are cruising in the Channel and North Sea to intercept supplies of coal for the French fleet. The Bank of Frankfort has loaned five millions of thalers, on a deposit of American stocks as security.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Great demonstrations were made here last night in favor of the French. A meeting of 5,000 persons was addressed by prominent Fenians.

The German Meeting in Milwaukee—A Dispatch to the German Parliament.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The Germans favorable to Prussia held a mass-meeting last night and sent the following cable dispatch:

MILWAUKEE, July 23, 1870.

To Chancellor of the North German Confederation, Count Bismarck:

The 500,000 Germans of Wisconsin enthusiastically join their voices with those of all civilized nations of the globe in condemning the cowardly blow which wounded ambition and despair have caused NAPOLEON to aim against the peaceful and majestic development of Germany. We heartily tender our humble support toward the triumph of the holy cause of Germany in a struggle that must end with the utter defeat of the aggressors and complete the gigantic structure of German union.

In behalf of the meeting,
(Signed) MORTEZ SCHAFLER, President.

Another German Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held at the Academy of Music Saturday night. Resolutions of sympathy with the Prussians were passed. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent Germans of this city, and by Gov. BAKER and Ex-Senator HENDRICKS.

Another Fenian Meeting—England's Distress Ireland's Opportunity.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—At an Irish meeting, last night, Alderman MOFFIT presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. MULVIHILL, MITCHELL, PHELAN and others. Resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the Irish should not take part in the present war, unless England became involved, and then a united effort should be made to free Ireland. An executive committee was appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolutions.

Effect Upon the Postal Service—German Mails to be Sent via England.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The direct lines of German steamers heretofore plying between New-York and Bremen and Hamburg, respectively, having suspended their trips to those ports in consequence of the French and Prussian war, the reduced rates of postage chargeable under the existing postal connection with North Germany, on letters and other correspondence, for the North German Union and the countries beyond, forwarded by the direct route, are for the present inoperative. All correspondence for North Germany will consequently, until direct steamship service is resumed, be forwarded by closed mail via England, subject to the rates of international postage established for that route of transmission, viz.: For letters, ten cents per each half an ounce or under, prepayment optional; for newspapers, four cents per each four ounces, or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory; for books, packets and patterns, or samples of merchandise, eight cents per each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces, prepayment compulsory. Letters insufficiently paid on the above rate will be charged for on delivery with the postage for unpaid letters, after the deduction of the amount prepaid.

Dispatch of the President of the North German Parliament.

The following cable dispatch, sent by Dr. SIMPSON, President of the North German Parliament, to the Germans of St. Louis, has caused satisfaction also among the Germans of this City:

BERLIN, July 21.

The contents of your dispatch of the 19th inst. have been made known to King WILLIAM, the Parliament (Reichstag) and German people. By a unanimous resolution of the Parliament I am ordered to express to you and the German brethren on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, in the name of the whole German people, our deeply-felt thanks for the pronounced affection and devotion to the German Fatherland, for which your hearts beat so warmly. The German people will answer your expectations, and your belief in the great future of Germany will be fulfilled. SIMPSON.

THE QUESTION IN SPAIN.

Spanish Dissatisfaction with Gen. Prim's "Intrigue"—Detestation of the Prince of Hohenzollern and all Murats—The French Minister Taken by Surprise—Interview with Gen. Prim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, July 8, 1870.

The important declarations made by the French Ministers in the House of Representatives have been fully reported here, and have everywhere caused great sensation. On the part of the Republicans and other parties there is one universal cry against the shortsightedness and want of political skill displayed by Gen. PRIM in causing a difficulty purely Spanish to become an European question. The Liberal papers also strongly protest against his ambition and blindness, in endeavoring to thrust upon the people, against their earnest wishes, a King descended from the family of MURAT, whose memory is displeasing to every Spaniard. The chiefs of the Republican Party complain bitterly of the President of the Council of the Spanish Ministers, because, taking advantage of the fatal condescension of the Cortes and culpable weakness of the majority, he has persistently opposed the only truly Spanish solution of the difficulty, that is to say, an appeal to the people by means of universal suffrage, the modern basis of right of power, so that the country might be governed by the country. The Republicans in the Cortes, in the clubs, and in the newspapers that represent their ideas, have spoken very severely against Gens. SERRANO and PRIM, who have thought the Spanish people to be so far debased as to receive a King, whoever he might be, even a Prussian Colonel, compelled to represent the policy of M. DE BISMARCK. They have also spoken in the strongest terms against the awkward policy of the General who has misunderstood the great evils that would result from the Prussian candidature. They accuse him of having sought an empty satisfaction in self-esteem or personal interest, instead of the good of his country, which he exposes, by such conduct, to civil and foreign war, and also to anarchy. How could Gen. PRIM, observed, yesterday, in a Committee-room of the Cortes, one of the best orators of the Republicans, have been ignorant of the fact that by his incomprehensible act of seeking a King from the Court of Prussia, he would stir up in France their anti-Prussian feelings? We wish to live in peace with our neighbors, says the newspaper *L'Egalité*. Their liberty is ours. We know the distance that separates the French people from those who govern them. We do not wish for war with France. If Gen. PRIM wishes to embroil us with France, he deceives himself, and will not be able to rely upon the Spanish people.

DETESTATION OF MURAT AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

The nation, weary with the immorality, the great waste and irregularities of the monarchy, overturned the tottering throne, and she will not now allow a Prussian officer who was not at his post of honor at the battle of Sadowa, who knows neither the language, the manners, the habits, the history, nor the traditions of the Spaniards, to come to Madrid to put into force a policy that would be dictated by the Court of Prussia.

If, unfortunately, which is not probable, the Cortes, who will be summoned for the 20th of this month, were to vote for the German candidature, you would see that civil war would break out immediately throughout the whole of Spain, to the cry of "Down with the nephew of King MURAT."

AN ANTI-PRUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.

I am assured that a manifestation will take place next Sunday at Madrid. The procession is to start from the Column of the 2d May, (the column intended to perpetuate the remembrance of the independence of Spain in 1808,) and pass by the Ministry of War. The newspapers devoted to the Government pretend to say that it will not be allowed, and that the Government has determined to put down any manifestation made in opposition to the candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN. If the Ministers persist in this fatal decision, the consequences will be terrible. In all the political circles of Madrid, the German candidature is thought to be at an end. It is only the friends of PRIM—in other words, place-seekers—who approve of it. The Regent declared, in his speech made at the Council of Ministers, that he foresaw all the difficulties that would arise in consequence of this candidature. He has not been deceived. All parties make common cause against PRIM's party, in order to oppose vigorously a disastrous solution, which could only be brought about by force, and in that case, woe to the existing Government.

SECRECY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The semi-official newspapers have given the details of the interview the French Ambassador had with Gen. PRIM. It is right that you should know that neither the French Ambassador at Madrid, nor the French Ambassador at Berlin, knew a word about this intrigue until PRIM informed M. MERCIER of it. The latter protested against it, when Gen. PRIM made answer to the effect that the French Government had, by conceded means, opposed every attempt made by the Spanish Government to solve the question, with the view of favoring the candidature of Prince ALPHONSO, of Bourbon, for whom it avowed a strong sympathy, which was totally at variance with its declaration of neutrality. M. MERCIER did not conceal from Gen. PRIM that France would consider the election of Prince LEOPOLD HOHENZOLLERN as a *casus belli*. He then left the General. From that time the Ambassador has not visited any member of the Spanish Government. It is expected there will shortly be a rupture of diplomatic relations.

EFFECT ON FUNDS.

The Treasury bonds have, within the last three days, fallen ten and a half per cent., and the three per cent. Spanish Interiors two per cent., and the other funds have suffered a similar depreciation. I am assured that the house of ROTHSCHILD, as well as the Bank of France, has refused to advance money to Spain.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The English Press on the Causes of the War—Count Bismarck's Complicity Discussed.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 11.

It is not at all necessary to show that Prussia will gain anything by having a distant relative of the royal family enthroned on the other side of the Pyrenees. What if her object should be fully attained the moment that the Prince has been elected? What if that object were not something to be secured at the risk of war, but war itself? It cannot be said that what we have already seen of Count BISMARCK's policy makes this an absurd supposition. For some time back he has seemingly abandoned his original design of uniting Southern as well as Northern Germany under Prussian rule. No one who has watched, even carelessly, the character and career of this remarkable politician will see in this apparent change of purpose anything more than a change of methods. It has been too hastily assumed that his sudden contentment with the existing limits of the Confederation he has created was the result of the discovery *that the South German States could only be annexed at the cost of a war with France.* We doubt whether this discovery made the slightest difference in his initial determination, whether it did more than modify the time and manner of carrying it into effect. He may have been ready and willing to fight NAPOLEON III., and yet prefer to fight him at his own opportunity and in his own way. If Count BISMARCK had attempted to annex the South German States in the teeth of French remonstrances, Prussia would have been presented to Europe in the unamiable character of a breaker of treaties and a wanton disturber of the peace of the Continent. France, on the contrary, would have come forward as the defender of the separate existence of three small States threatened with annihilation at the hands of an overbearing neighbor. The sympathies of the Austrian Government would have been entirely on her side, and though she might have failed to secure any active support in that quarter, she would have been sure of that friendly neutrality which is sometimes no contemptible advantage. Now let us see how the case stands on the supposition—still, it must be remembered, no more than a supposition—that the Spanish crisis has been created or fostered to give occasion for a war with France. It is evident that Prussia will enter upon the struggle with several new points in her favor. The provocation given to France is much less direct. Prussia will urge that she has no interest to further by setting a Prussian Prince on the throne of Spain. It is true she cannot undertake to prevent his becoming King if he is minded to do so; but this, she will point out, is merely equivalent to refusing to submit to the insolent dictation of France. If war should follow upon this refusal, it will be a war which she had no desire to bring about, and into which she will enter with regret, though not with apprehension. The real cause of such a war, she will add, must be patent to all the world. It has its origin in the irrepressible jealousy with which France regards the development of German unity and the corresponding development of German strength. She is herself anxious to do all in her power to keep the peace with France, but she cannot consent to lay restrictions on the independent action of the Spanish Cortes, in order to soothe an irritation which cannot be really laid to rest except by Germany consenting to remain divided. Here are the materials for a telling diplomatic circular lying ready to hand, and the effect of such representations would be to excite a far stronger enthusiasm on behalf of Prussia in all parts of Germany than if the ground of the quarrel had lain in her avowed resolution to pursue a career of agression. But the final result would be the same in both cases. If it be objected that this is a very far-fetched theory, we can only answer that it is one which seems to fit in with what is already known of Count BISMARCK, and that up to this moment the apparent attitude of the Prussian Government has been exactly what was to be expected, supposing that this hypothesis is true. Count BISMARCK's great object would be to keep himself in the background, *and to make it appear that the crisis is the offspring partly of circumstances and partly of French arrogance.* Is there anything in what has taken place inconsistent with this imaginary sketch? Certainly the language used by the official Press of Berlin does not clash with it. Their daily assertion is that as Prussia has done nothing to create the present difficulty, it is out of her power to do anything to avert it. If the policy of Count BISMARCK has been rightly interpreted, he may regard the conduct of the French Government with well-grounded satisfaction.

From the Echo, July 11.

It is absurd to expect that the King of Prussia, or Count BISMARCK, are going to admit their connivance at this last trick of PRIM's; but that both are privy to the scheme admits of little doubt. Time will show how they will withdraw from the dilemma in which they are placed. It is not likely that, without the concurrence of Prussia, PRIM would have taken upon himself to drag forward LEOPOLD. It is likely—it seems even certain—that all his negotiations were completed before he submitted the scheme to his colleagues. The Council at La Granja, convened to consider the candidature, was not held until the selection of LEOPOLD was an accomplished fact, and had been officially announced. The same secrecy shrouded his previous intrigues to secure other candidates. He took advantage of the vacation of the Cortes last year to gain over the Duke of GENOA, and intended to produce him as soon as they reassembled. His experience of the temper of the people, however, seems to have opened his eyes to the danger of allowing the popular sentiment to declare itself. Hence the hurry to convene the Cortes as speedily as possible, with a view—if it can be accomplished by trickery, bribery or direct menace—to secure such a majority as shall give his choice the ostensible approval of those who are generally supposed to be the people's representatives.

From the Times, July 11.

After the first shock caused by the outburst of French indignation against Spain and Prussia has passed away, there will be in this country a disposition to look with a certain equanimity to the future. As a nation, our duty is plain. The Queen's Ministers must spare no effort to maintain peace. While pointing out to France the extravagance of her susceptibilities and the absence of any real danger to her, even if the Prince were elected; while reminding her that, on the worst construction, what she has received is but an affront, and not an injury, they will, no doubt, recommend a conciliatory course to the other States which have been made by France parties to the dispute. The good wishes of the public will go with any such communications, for we are all on principle opposed to war, and a war between France and Germany would be as purposeless as it would be obstinate and sanguinary. But when we have done our utmost duty as a friendly Power in the interests of peace, people will be found to say that if these two military States cannot live together until they have tried their strength and shown the world which is the leader of the Continent, there can be little gained by staving off a war, the preparation for which is almost as bad as the reality. No such considerations must, however, be permitted to influence our conduct. Eventual war between France and Prussia, is, indeed, only too probable from the state of feeling which has just been engendered, but there have been instances of jealousies equally strong passing away without producing such a calamity. The animosity of France against England in 1840, and for the next three or four years, was almost as violent as that against Prussia now; it broke out again in 1858, and it was only to the coolness of the English character, which abstained from returning the daily invectives of the tribune and the Press, to the caution of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Emperor NAPOLEON on one side, and of our own Ministers on the other, that we owe the preservation of peace. We still believe it to be in the power of statesmen, if they will only exert equal forbearance, to quiet the present jealousies of France and Prussia until, of their own accord they die away. Very great progress had been made during the last two years. The French were becoming reconciled to the creation of the North German State and the preeminence of the Prussia King. Their own moral sense led them to sympathize in spite of themselves, with the desire of the Germans for unity, and they could not but recognize that, though the acts of Prussia were somewhat high-handed, there was really no other way of breaking up the system which had kept the common country, as it were, spell-bound and powerless. Thus time was working a great change, the theories of M. THIERS were tacitly repudiated, and had it not been for this ill-omened HOHENZOLLERN Prince, the feud between France and Prussia might have become before long a thing of the past. Now, however, matters are in a worse position than they ever were, as a relapse is more dangerous than the original disease. The very despair which seizes on those who have labored for peace when they observe that a moment suffices to undo the work of months or years, is in itself a fatal peril.

In urging that every effort should be made for the maintenance of peace we are moved more by moral considerations than by those of traditional European policy. We may say at once that we care very little about the balance of power, which within the last two or three years has significantly disappeared from the preamble to the Mutiny act. A war between France and Prussia would be a war for the left bank of the Rhine, and would, no doubt, be fought out until the capacity of the one to conquer or of the other to defend that debatable land was fully decided. The military result of such a war would affect us but little. The time has passed when it could matter to England whether any Western Power possessed a few square miles more or less, or the command of this or that fortress. Since the last settlement of Europe, States have come to maturity in the world which threaten to dwarf the ordinary members of the European system. Russia and the United States are the Powers which the next generation will look upon as the most formidable. Moreover, the interests and attention of England are chiefly concerned with her own growing colonies and with the vast populations of Asia. The result of a Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, in common with the whole of Europe, that the two most advanced nations of the Continent should not plunge into a contest the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much the real strength of civilization may lose by such a convulsion it is impossible to foretell. We can only be certain that the importance of Western Europe, the principal field of human progress, will be diminished, perhaps permanently, by a fratricidal strife.

Sentiment of the People of the Rhine Provinces—The Pall Mall Gazette Corrected.

From the North German Correspondent.

In a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* we find the following astounding statement: "The Rhine Provinces are half French; in Luxemburg—at least in the City of Luxemburg—all the aspirations of the inhabitants are for annexation to France." We are curious to know whence our contemporary derived its information, for it can hardly expect us to accept an assertion so wounding to the feelings of the Rhenish Prussians without something that looks like proof. The *Pall Mall Gazette* cannot be ignorant that many of the most uncompromising German patriots are natives of the Rhine Provinces, and we recollect well—for we witnessed it with our own eyes—the almost too demonstrative loyalty of the Rhenish reserve and landwehr when called out for active service in 1866. Among the many journals published along the Rhine, from Dusseldorf to Coblence, which daily meet our eyes, we look in vain for the faintest trace of French sympathies. If any part of Germany is, more than another, by its geographical position exposed to French influence, it is the Grand Duchy of Baden; and yet any one at all acquainted with Germany knows that the overwhelming majority in that Duchy are Germans to the heart's core. With regard to Luxemburg, we have the best authority for saying, that the great mass of the inhabitants deprecate annexation of any kind, and merely wish to be let alone.

THE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

France and Europe—The Keystone State of the Continent.

From L'Opinion Nationale of 11th July.

During the past century many revolutions have transpired in a world subject to change, and in which events succeed each other without intermission, flowing as ceaselessly as a river. * * * In the midst of all such vicissitudes and changes, there is one country which, without possessing the same relative power as heretofore, has been able to maintain its position at the head of Europe so well that every enterprise accomplished in defiance of its will is fragile and little calculated to endure. That country is France. France is in truth the only truly great Power of our Continent, which does not possess in its midst together with the necessities of individual action, the fundamental sources of incompatibility, trouble, weakness and decay which characterize the majority of other States. * * We have but to listen for a moment to hear beating in the North German Confederation a Prussian heart as well as a Hanoverian, a Holstein, a Rhenish, a Saxon and a Polish, while with us, from the Rhine to the ocean, and from Belgium to the Pyrenees, the finest ear, even were it that of the Scandinavian Deity, who could hear the sound of the grass growing, can hear but one heart beat—that of the French people. * * Who rescued the nations of Europe from the serfdom of the Middle Ages? who made modern Germany? who emancipated Spain? who raised up Egypt? who gave Italy its unity? Our father, France, and always France. And should France ever come to disappear as a great nation, or even to lose the influence which she has previously exerted, that day would be one of the most fatal that the world has seen, for, the point of equilibrium once broken, we would see begun in Europe an unbridled conflict of rival ambitions which would have, for its immediate result, the dismemberment of Austria, and, somewhat later, the merging of Eastern civilization with the reign of Panslavism. The interest of France is thus truly the interest of Europe. The allied sovereigns themselves recognized the fact when, before invading the First Empire, they offered to NAPOLEON the frontier of the Alps and the Rhine, and declared that "France is the keystone of the arch of social order in Europe." These memorable words are today, after an interval of two-thirds of a century, the expression of an incontestible truth. Herr VON BISMARCK has himself undertaken the task of proving it, since in seeking to exclude France from his latest scheme he has shaken the equilibrium to its foundations, and precipitated Europe into the most critical situation which she has ever traversed, and it is thus that we furnish the explanation of this phenomenon. The house of HOHENZOLLERN has only ambitious and covetous longings to put in the place of the great and generous ideal of the French people. There is not a single State which does not feel itself injured by the policy inaugurated by the Cabinet of Berlin in 1866. South Germany, which clings with so much reason to its independent existence, is menaced with complete absorption. Switzerland is in peril. The Cabinet of Vienna is under no illusions with regard to the lot which would be reserved for them if we permitted Herr VON BISMARCK to realize his pretentious and fatal scheme. All the western division of Austria would pass under the scepter of the HOHENZOLLERNS, and the eastern portion, comprising Hungary, would become an integral portion of the Russian Empire. Italy itself would then have but escaped from Austria to become the slave of a new Emperor of Germany, who, master of Switzerland, of the Tyrol, of Trieste and of Istria, would impose his commands upon them, while they would have on the other side of the Adriatic another neighbor no less formidable—namely, the Czar—who to his two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, would have added a third—Constantinople.

We should then be able to count, in case of war, on the energetic support of Austria and of Italy, for we consider as eminently absurd the rumors so freely circulated of the Cabinet of Florence having once more formed an alliance with the Prussian Government. The Italians have too much intelligence and good sense not to know that their place is beside France and Austria; that with us they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, while with Prussia they would run the risk of losing everything, in order to occupy Rome a little sooner—Rome which is theirs, and cannot fail shortly to fall into their hands like a ripe fruit.

THE WAR QUESTION HERE.

Action of the French Residents in This City—Call for a Co-operative Aid Meeting.

The following appeal to Frenchmen residing in this City for aid in behalf of the French side of the Franco-Prussian imbroglio has been published. It is contemplated to hold a preliminary meeting at Delmonico's, to-night, in order to agree upon a plan of action for carrying out the design alluded to:

"As we have already announced, several of our compatriots have agreed to organize an association for furnishing aid to the victims of the war which France is compelled to wage against Prussia. They have, therefore, resolved to invite all the French residents of New-York to meet at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Monday, July 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.

It is expressly understood that this meeting will have nothing whatever to do with politics; and we earnestly invite all our compatriots to come, irrespective of party and without reference to social position. All sentiments, all good wishes must be merged in one single thought of patriotism and humanity. There will be no differences of opinion on this subject, and we are sure that there will be no voice heard desirous of provoking a discussion that has any other end than the immediate object of the meeting, that is, not to make a passionate demonstration, but to give aid and assistance to the children of France who will sacrifice themselves in the defense of the flag.

This appeal has been made in concert with a large number of our countrymen, of whom we, the undersigned, have particularly been authorized to sign our names:

DE COMEAU,	P. C. DUCHOCHOIS,
BRUGUIERE,	V. FORTWENGLER,
RENAUD,	Prof. MILLET,
VATABLE, père,	FLAMANT,
VATABLE, fils,	E. PARISOT,
P. GERDY,	DE GAUGUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Appeal of the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society to the Germans of the State of New-York.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City have published the following appeal to the Germans of this State: A mighty pulsation pervades at the present moment all who speak the German tongue. The dearly-purchased fruit grown out of the bloody seed of Sadowa is to be crushed by the hoofs of French horses; the name of Germany is to become again a mockery among the States on earth, in order that a NAPOLEON the IVth may oppress France and eternalize the curse of armed peace, which is drying up the marrow of nations, as was done by NAPOLEON I. and NAPOLEON III. Unanimously the German people declare that they will not by their ignominy cement together again the throne of the Corsican adventurer, which is about to crumble to pieces, but that they will place at the disposal of the fatherland their goods and blood, in order that on German earth the will of the German people, and not the will of the Gallic Cæsar, be law.

The Germans of America have not forgotten that their fathers sleep on the plain of Leipsic. With open hands they therefore offer the fruit of their labor, in order to dress the wounds of their brethren whose blood is saving the honor of Germany, and to render the tears of their sisters less flowing, whose protectors are purchasing with their lives the liberty and unity of Germany. But the thunder of cannon roars loudly. In order that the word, which is to be and will be a word of encouragement and consolation to the fatherland, a word of terror and judgement to the frivolous usurper of France, may resound through the tumult of battles, it must be spoken as from one mouth by the four million Germans of America. However densely snow may fall, one can shake off the flakes again; but if it forms a mighty avalanche, who can then resist the annihilating fall. Not only all Germans, but all Germans unitedly, must act for the great cause. One idea animates them all; why, therefore, should they not join in every State for united action, and when there shall be but one grand strong organization in each State, why will it not be possible to cement all these together in one? If we only earnestly will it, we are able also to achieve it. And who would not see at the first glance of how far-reaching importance, such a step would be. The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New-York, therefore appeal to the Germans of the State of New-York, to form associations at all places, and then to confer with the Committee for the sake of a common organization throughout the whole State. German-Americans: Make the device of the United States a living truth among yourselves, *E pluribus unum*, in the name of the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society.

A. J. SCHEM,
Dr. H. VON HOLST,
O. OTTENDORFER,
F. SIGEL,
ED. SALOMON.

German Mass-Meeting at Hudson City.

A German mass-meeting was held at Hufman Hotel, in Hudson City, last evening, and was attended by about 400 Germans, who, in spite of the hot weather, were intensely enthusiastic in expressions of German patriotism. The meeting was called to order by ANDREW LECHT, the President, with seventeen Vice-Presidents. CHAS. ROQUE, G. HEIDEL and PH. PHILDEN acting as Secretaries. The first speaker was Dr. GRAULOT, who said it was not the French, but the usurper, NAPOLEON, whom the German nation was to fight; that Germany had conquered the first NAPOLEON, as they now would conquer the third. All Germany would rally to the support of BISMARCK, although in other matters some might condemn his policy. FREDERICH GOETZE then offered resolutions, substantially as follows: That NAPOLEON, while continually declaring that his Empire was peace, had thrown the gauge of battle to all Germany, and that his ambition was the sole cause of the war. That the Germans accept the challenge willingly in the cause of liberty, and though the Germans in America cannot fight for the fatherland, yet they gave her their sympathy and material aid for widows and orphans of the war.

Additional resolutions to the effect that the war was waged by NAPOLEON without cause in the interest of despotism, and that, therefore, Germans in America, and all Americans, who were inspired by love of liberty, must protest against his course, were offered by Prof. RICHBELUE and supported by him in an eloquent speech, in which he said that the resolutions embodied the sentiment of all Republicans, from the Mississippi to the Hudson, as well as from the Jungfrau to the Baltic. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. An address to the German nation, embodying the same sentiments and expressing the sympathy of American Germans, was also adopted and ordered to be sent to Europe. Eloquent remarks, received with great applause, were also made by Mr. GLAUBRECHT, one of the Freeholders of Hudson County, and others. Subscription lists were opened for the cause of Prussia in aid of the war, with the understanding that if the war closed before the money was received in Europe, it should then go to the aid of the widows and orphans of the war. The following gentlemen, with others, were appointed a finance committee to attend to the disposition of the receipts of the meeting: ANDREW LECHT, Dr. GOETZ, Dr. GRAULOT, and others.

The New-York German Press on The War.

The New-Yorker *Staats Zeitung* in its yesterday's edition says:

"The great patriotic movement created by the menace against our old fatherland by the French Imperator and his Chauvinistic retinue, among our countrymen on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, goes like a stream overflowing its banks and carrying away everything through all German communities in the United States. Unanimously the German Press makes its voice heard in favor of the German cause. Everywhere mass-meetings are being held in order to make known to the German people in its struggle for self-preservation, independence and inviolate territory the sincere and deeply-felt sympathies of its descendants in this country. By enthusiastic speeches the audiences are encouraged to exert themselves, and, in their circles, in order to lighten the struggle of their brothers of a common race, by practical support of the many who by the war forced upon them will of necessity become widows and orphans. The meetings are closely followed by the organization of committees that are chiefly engaged in executing the resolutions of the meetings, aiming at making collections, and have everywhere good results. Not small is the number of young men and of veterans who have resolved to return to Germany in order to participate as volunteers in the struggle for the Fatherland. Highly welcome will be the news to many of them who do not possess the means to make the voyage home at their own expense, that the Government of the North German Union has instructed its Consuls abroad to pay the fare both of those who, liable to military service, return to Germany, in order to fill their places in the army, and of those who intend to become volunteers, and, also, to assist them otherwise. There is no doubt, that in this way, Germany, without recruiting offices and without violation of the Neutrality laws, can draw from America quite a considerable army corps of volunteers."

Hamburg Steamers not to Sail.

Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., agents of the Hamburg line of steamers in this City, received a cable dispatch from Hamburg on Saturday last, to allow no steamer of that line now in port to sail for Hamburg.

The Coolie Question—Hostile Demonstrations at San Francisco.

From the Alta California, July 17.

The anti-coolieites, last Friday evening, did not, it appears, feel satisfied with the windy orations and other display they indulged in. The procession halted for a short time in front of a shoe-maker's shop on Sansome-street, between California and Pine, which had been illuminated for the occasion; and, while waiting for the forward movement, the anti-coolieites amused themselves by demolishing the doors and windows of the slipper-factory of HOP SING & Co., at the opposite side of the street. Cobbles and brickbats were showered at the door and windows, and the terrified Chinamen, who slept in the premises, fled into the yards adjoining for safety. Not satisfied with an unstinted use of cobbles, one individual fired a pistol. The ball passed through the window of HOPPE & SON's paint-shop, situated over the slipper factory, and buried itself in the end wall. The window consisted of a single pane of plate-glass of the value of $75, which, by this outrageous proceeding, is rendered worthless. The value of the sign painted on it is estimated at $75 also. Of course, the city will have to make good the damage done, while it is more than probable the guilty parties will escape unpunished. The leaders are, however, well known, and they should be held responsible for the outrages committed. On Fifth and Sixth streets, and also on Natoma-street, Chinese wash-houses were damaged, and so demonstrative were the mob, that a Police Officer who witnessed one of the outrages, considered it prudent not to interfere

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Will of an American Proven in London—The French Conspiracy Trial.

LONDON, July 24.—The will of the late GEORGE W. WHISTLER, the American railway engineer, who died here several months ago leaving property to the amount of £100,000, was proven last week. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, of Boston, nephew of the deceased, is one of the executors of the will.

PARIS, July 24.—Notwithstanding the withdrawal of counsel for the accused, the trial before the High Court of Justice at Blois continues.

CUBA.

Denial of the Reported Massacre at Remedios.

HAVANA, July 24.—The report published in the New-York journals of the 3d inst. stating that in Remedios the volunteers had assassinated forty-two of the citizens of that place, and that the ladies in the city were obliged to work on the streets in chain-gangs, is a pure invention. Nothing of the kind has occurred. American merchants and others protest energetically against the falsehood, and say that it was circulated for a dishonest purpose. The Spanish Colonial Minister has tendered to Captain-General DE RODAS reinforcements for the Cuban Army, but the Captain-General has declined them.

WASHINGTON.

New Regulations in Army Payments—Circular from the Pay-master-General—Receipts and Expenses for Last Year—Revenue Instructions—Short-sighted Legislation—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following circular has just been issued from the Pay-master-General's Office:

CIRCULAR No. 73.—The following, having the concurrence of the Second Controller of the Treasury, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the Pay Department:

1. By the law of July 15, instant, salaries are established for officers of the army in lieu of the old system of pay and allowances.

2. All payments of money of whatever character accruing to officers of the army are now devolved upon this Department.

3. General order No. 92, current series, (copy herewith transmitted,) announces the law fixing the salaries for each grade.

4. Payments to officers will, as heretofore when desired, be made monthly for each month one equal twelfth of the annual salary prescribed, fractions of months to be computed at the rates per day, reckoning each month as thirty days, according to the existing rule of the Treasury Department.

5. The emolument of ten per centum of the current yearly pay for each term of five years' service, whether in the volunteers or regulars, is to be reckoned in the same manner as the longevity ration has hitherto been reckoned, but only on the bare salary, not the salary increased by any previous accrument of the emolument, and not in any case to exceed forty per cent. of the same. [See restriction in the law fixing the maximum allowable to Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.]

6. Mileage, actual traveling expenses, postage charges, and per diem to Judge Advocates, members and witnesses serving with or in attendance upon military courts, will be paid by Pay-masters in the manner, and under the regulations in such cases provided for in the Quartermaster's Department. Till otherwise supplied Pay-masters will procure the blanks for these payments that may be in the hands of the quartermasters. They will also use for payments to officers the present officers' pay accounts till other forms can be furnished.

7. Officers honorably discharged from the army, including those who by the conditions of this law may be discharged on tender of resignation, or otherwise, with one year's pay and allowances, are entitled to traveling pay to their homes as heretofore, one day's pay for every twenty miles of traveling, to be estimated on the salary basis, with the accrued ten per cent. increase, and by the shortest mail route. The Adjutant-General, on the acceptance of the resignations of officers of the army, will, in all cases falling under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, recite the fact of the resignation being accepted thereunder. If the act be not referred to in the special order accepting the resignation, or in the usual letter of notification, its provisions as to the year's pay and allowances to resigned officers will not be viewed as applicable to the case. Resignations not falling under this law, and not entitling to the one year's salary, cannot carry traveling allowances.

8. Officers retired receive three-fourths of the pay, salary and increase to which, under the law, they would be entitled in the active service, but no increase can accrue after retirement.

9. The provisions of the law to go into effect July 1, 1870, the date when the Army Appropriation act, of which it is a part, is, by its terms, made to take effect.

10. After the 31st of July, Pay-masters will make no deduction of the Internal Revenue tax from officers' accounts, the law of July 14, 1870, providing that from that date the tax shall be assessed and collected by the revenue officers, as in other cases.

B. W. BRICE, Pay-master-General.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The books of the Treasury Department show that the actual receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $408,000,000. The expenses amounted to $292,000,000, showing an actual saving in round numbers of $116,000,000. The expenses of the Government for 1865 were $1,250,000,000, and for 1866 over $500,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SHERIDAN having gone around by way of New-York and Long Branch, will not get here to confer with the Secretary of War and Gen. SHERMAN before Tuesday. Gen. SHERMAN is now at Berkely Springs, but will return here on Tuesday.

MARKING TOBACCO.

The following order in relation to tobacco was yesterday telegraphed by Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS to Revenue Supervisors in the South:

Boxes of tobacco without weight marked thereon, may be seized, and if still in the possession of the manufacturer, they must be forfeited under section 69, &c. Tobacco outside of the factory, marked short weight, and insufficiently stamped, is forfeitable, under sections 69, 70, and 71, in any one's hands. Manufacturers are responsible for improperly marking, according to section 62, &c.

THE NAVY AND CONGRESS.

The Navy Department has half a dozen vessels ready for sea, including the steamer *Brooklyn*, but none of them can be manned owing to the law of Congress restricting the number of seamen to 8,500, the whole of this number being already in the service.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The Treasury Department is disbursing this month considerable sums of money in pursuance of acts of the last Congress granting extra pensions, special relief bills, and providing for the settlement of various claims. The amounts appropriated for the service of the different Departments are being transferred to their separate accounts.

Fire by Lightning at Coxsatchie—Two Horses Burned.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 24.—During the thunder-storm on Saturday afternoon, the stable of EDWIN HUBBEL, connected with the brick-yard at Coxsackie, was set on fire by lightning and totally destroyed with its contents, including two horses and a quantity of hay and grain. Loss, $4,000. The hotel of GILBERT CLAPP at Stuyvesant Landing was struck by lightning and consumed. The loss is not reported. The barn of A. BEST, two miles above Kinderhook Village, was totally destroyed, including a large stock of hay and grain. Loss, $3,000.

The Buffalo Driving Park—Close of Entries for the August Meeting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The entries for the August meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association closed last night, with the exception of those for the double team race, which will remain open until the 6th of August. Notwithstanding the largely increased premiums this year, the entrance fees come nearer covering the premiums than any previous year. Ten horses have been entered for the mammoth purse of $20,000. The fast race, free to all horses, for a purse of $7,000, will be contested by *Lady Thorn*, *Goldsmith Maid*, *George Palmer* and *Rockey*.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The Cleveland Boiler Plate Company's rolling mill was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $30,000 to $50,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from a locomotive.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The trouble for some time past existing between the shoe manufacturers and the St. Crispins of Lynn has been settled satisfactorily to all parties, and work will be resumed on Monday.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—CHARLES G. DRINKER, of Clifton, in this county, committed suicide at the Wyoming House, in this city, this morning.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JULY 25—4 1-2 A. M.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

France to Proclaim a Republic Throughout Europe if a Coalition is Formed Against Her—Prussia Threatening Denmark.

PARIS, July 14.—It is predicted that the Emperor will proclaim the Republic throughout Europe if a coalition is formed against him. The Bank of France is paying its notes only in silver. Volunteers are coming from the Algerian cities, and the Hanoverian refugees in France are forming a volunteer organization to join the French army. Prussia is threatening Denmark. Guns are being placed upon the fortifications of Paris.

The Fortifications at Metz—Three Camps Formed There—Arrest of a Prussian Captain as a Spy in the Fortress.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Metz under date of July 21 says that three camps have been formed around that city. A correspondent was allowed to visit Fort St. Quentin under the guidance of an officer and full information was furnished him. The fort is to be completed in twenty-four hours, sixty cannon are being placed in position. The ditches, casemates, bomb proof barracks, and everything connected with the fortress, are constructed on an immense scale. The work is not destined to defend Metz merely—that place was sufficiently fortified before—but to protect a vast encampment like the present, or give shelter when needed to a beaten army. The fact that the walls were commenced months ago is clear proof of how France has been preparing for an offensive war at the first opportunity. There are two forts. Lieut. QUENTIN commanding the broad valley of the river and approaches to the town. The guns of these forts can play with tremendous effect on any enemy that may advance through the valley to attack the town. while in the valley there is ample shelter for the whole army, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other side by the guns of forts. The officers at the forts did not expect to leave for the frontier in less time than eight days. A Captain in the Prussian Engineer Corps had just been arrested in the fort as a spy. Marshal BAZAINE was in Metz. The horses belonging to the members of the staff were kept saddled and standing before the hotel, but no move had yet been made. Great difficulties were experienced in getting supplies forward, not only from Paris, but from the country about Metz, all the horses belonging to the inhabitants having been seized; and even meat and vegetables are beginning to fail. This indicates that French movements may be still some time delayed. A special correspondent, writing from Paris, says the Prussian troops were passing through Black Forest toward Basle. Several detachments had been stopped by the Swiss authorities, who have an observation corps of twenty-five thousand soldiers. Gen. MacMahon's Head-quarters were at Strasbourg. A strong French force was massing to prevent a surprise through the Vosges defiles. Troops were pouring into Strasbourg, from Besançon. Everything indicates that the first great blow will be struck in the vicinity of Strasbourg. A great force had already arrived at Strasbourg, all of which had been transported by railroad. A French frigate had been dispatched to the Scotch coast to receive seamen from the fisheries. The French War Office is taking extraordinary precautions to preserve secrecy. The Bureau Chiefs are prohibited from holding intercourse with persons outside. All instructions proceed direct from the Minister of War, and not through subordinates. A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News*, dated Saturday last, says France is resolved to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia, notwithstanding the determination of the Danish Cabinet to remain neutral. A French fleet will shortly appear before Copenhagen and make a movement to overthrow the Ministry and save the Danes from Prussia in spite of themselves.

The tone in British official circles is rather too indifferent about protecting Belgian neutrality. The English relations with France are less strained than they were a few days since; some fears are expressed that the Government will be found to have been too deferential to NAPOLEON. It is doubtful whether the whole correspondence will be published.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Question to be Propounded in the British Parliament—Lord Clarendon's Reply to Mr. Motley.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. MCCULLOGH-TORRENS, M. P., will this week ask the Government whether the statement is true, received by telegraph from America, that Lord CLARENDON, replying to a communication from Mr. MOTLEY, had declined to reopen the *Alabama* negotiations; if true, whether the Government will produce the correspondence.

Fatal Bar-Room Affray in Tennessee—One Man Shot.

From the Knoxville Chronicle, July 22.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a difficulty occurred at GRIFFIN & WALKER's saloon, between Capt. JOHN M. ANDERSON, of Monroe County, and WILLIAM DOZIER, of this city, resulting fatally to the latter. DOZIER had been drinking pretty freely, and early in the evening had seen ANDERSON in the bar-room, whom he insulted. ANDERSON advised him to leave, as he wished no difficulty. This DOZIER did, but soon returned, and approaching the door, saw ANDERSON there, when he repeated the offensive epithets. Knowing his disposition when drinking, the bar-keeper, hurried toward DOZIER, who was approaching ANDERSON, with the intention of preventing a collision if possible; but the former caught GRIFFIN by the arm with one hand, holding the other behind him, and continued to advance, until ANDERSON drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering his side and coming out through the center of the breast. DOZIER turned and walked through the bar and sat down on the top step leading to the back room. He went so coolly that GRIFFIN thought he was not hit at the moment, until he heard him gasping for breath. He then ran to him, when the unfortunate man fell back on the floor in a dying condition. Immediately after firing the fatal shot, ANDERSON left in haste, and walked rapidly down Main-street, past the Court-house, several gentlemen sitting in front of the Register's Office recognizing him. The wounded man bled profusely. After lying on the floor some time, he was placed on a stretcher and removed, but before reaching his home breathed his last. Dr. BAILEY, who examined the wound, said that the ball passed through the left lung above the heart, coming out at the breast, as before stated.

Murder in West Thirty-fifth-Street.

Late last night, JOHN GLASS quarreled with HENRY WACHTEL, in the residence of the latter, No. 412 West Thirty-fifth-street, and stabbed WACHTEL in the groin with an old jackknife with such force as to break off the blade. GLASS ran from the house, ran down Thirty-fifth-street, and leaped into the river. He was seized by Officer DONNELLY and some citizens, and taken to the Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. WACHTEL bled to death in a few moments.

CONCORD, N. H., July 24.—The programme for the Maine and New-Hampshire printers' and editors' reunion, at Rye Beach, July 27 and 28, will include a ball at the Ocean House and a trip by steamer to the Isle of Shoals and to the Kittery Navy-yard. The party will be landed at Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 28th, in time for all the homeward-bound trains. A large number of prominent publishers and journalists have signified their intention to be present.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN AND WIFE. By WILKIE COLLINS, author of "No Name," "Armadale," &c. New-York: HARPERS. 1870.

This is one of the cleverest novels of the season, and it is also one of the best Mr. WILKIE COLLINS has ever written. *Man and Wife* is constructed with marvelous ingenuity, and it is a novel of the sort that tempts people to finish the whole at a single sitting. Many of the characters, too, are made to live and move in a way that pertains to the highest art in fiction. A lively interest is always kept up, the scene shifting rapidly, and the author supplying pathos and fun, thrilling description and smart dialogue such as remind us of the mechanism of first-class melodrama. As in such works, too, the unities are defied in the most attractive manner, the action running through two or three generations, and the locality changing from chapter to chapter with engaging celerity. *Man and Wife* is certainly very amusing. Strange to say, it is also very instructive. For, if the two purposes aimed at, (in addition to the ordinary purpose of writing an entertaining novel,) are not undeniably attained, so much incidental information is given by the way as to make the tale unquestionably edifying. These two purposes are, first to show that what is called Muscular Christianity is a delusion and a snare, not only making the mind weak and vicious as the muscles grow strong, but also actually sapping and destroying the vitality it assumes to exalt and confirm; and secondly, that the Marriage laws of Scotland may be productive of great mischief and injustice, and as an obvious corollary, that in a united Kingdom like Great Britain there should be but one Marriage law for the whole people and the whole territory.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS sets himself in the first place to neutralize the mischief wrought by the doctrines of which Mr. CHARLES KINGSLEY is the apostle, or the Magnus Apollo. Muscularity, he thinks, has been very much overdone in England, and it is high time that people should begin to think of returning to the good old custom of cultivating their minds as well as their bodies. The reaction is natural, and Mr. COLLINS represents it with eloquence and force. It is, however, manifest enough that young men who train for athletic excellence, need not necessarily be scoundrels like Geoffrey Delamayn. The logical antithesis of Mr. COLLINS' position, namely, that fragile youths who never take exercise, never spar, row, or run races, must, therefore, be angels of light, is plainly ridiculous. The truth, as usual, lies between the extremes. Physiologists and experience have lately taught us that over-training injures the bodily resources and impairs the chances of longevity. Prize-fighters rarely attain old age, and almost all athletes, making due allowance for their habits as a class when not training, succumb readily to attacks of disease. It is tolerably plain, moreover, that too great attention to the physical part of the organization may be likely to produce an imperfect or lop-sided man; but that its tendency is to make a vicious man in any average sense that sedentary pursuits of equally exceptional character are less likely to do, is untenable. Still, reactions always work in precisely this way. To make sure of its going over the house, an arrow must be shot considerably higher than that house. We have no doubt that the remonstrance so adroitly enforced in *Man and Wife* is needed in England, that it will be in many sensible quarters gladly received, and that its influence will, on the whole, prove salutary. As regards the Scotch Marriage laws, there can be no two opinions, although there may be, as with ourselves concerning the Indiana nuisance, great doubt and difficulty about a legitimate remedy. To assail an evil like this comes within the proper range of the novelist, and just as society has thanked Mr. DICKENS and Mr. READE for similar crusades, it will, ere long, thank Mr. COLLINS for this one.

Setting aside the didactic intents of the novel, *Man and Wife* is remarkably bright, varied and entertaining. As we have intimated, the characters are individualized in a manner which the opening descriptions only foreshadow; but even these latter are concise, sharply sketched, and always consistently characteristic. Here, in a few words, is the brawny young fellow who illustrates the evils of "Muscular Christianity" by subsequently becoming the villain of the story:

The modern gentleman was young and florid, tall and strong. The parting of his curly Saxon locks began in the center of his forehead, traveled over the top of his head, and ended, rigidly-central, at the ruddy nape of his neck. His features were as perfectly regular and as perfectly unintelligent as human features can be. His expression preserved an immovable composure wonderful to behold. The muscles of his brawny arms showed through the sleeves of his light Summer coat. He was deep in the chest, thin in the flanks, firm on the legs—in two words, a magnificent human animal, wrought up to the highest pitch of physical development from head to foot. This was Mr. Geoffrey Delamayn—commonly called "the honorable;" and meriting that distinction in more ways than one. He was honorable, in the first place, as being the son (second son) of that once rising solicitor, who was now Lord Holchester. He was honorable, in the second place, as having won the highest popular distinction which the educational system of modern England can bestow—he had pulled the stroke-oar in a University boat-race. Add to this, that nobody had ever seen him read anything but a newspaper, and that nobody had ever known him to be backward in settling a bet—and the picture of this distinguished young Englishman will be, for the present, complete.

This promising youth is contrasted directly after with a gentleman of the old school. Sir Patrick Lundie, by odds the best figure in the whole drama, in a scene compact and amusing enough to transcribe:

But it was Lady Lundie's turn to choose a second player on her side. Her brother-in-law was a person of some importance; and she had her own motives for ingratiating herself with the head of the family. She surprised the whole company by choosing Sir Patrick.

"Mamma!" cried Blanche. "What can you be thinking of? Sir Patrick won't play. Croquet wasn't discovered in his time."

Sir Patrick never allowed "his time" to be made the subject of disparaging remarks by the younger generation without paying the younger generation back in its own coin.

"In *my* time, my dear," he said to his niece, "people were expected to bring some agreeable quality with them to social meetings of this sort. In *your* time, you have dispensed with all that. Here," remarked the old gentleman, taking up a croquet mallet from the table near him, "is one of the qualifications for success in modern society. And here," he added, taking up a ball, "is another. Very good. Live and learn. I'll play! I'll play!"

Lady Lundie (born impervious to all sense of irony) smiled graciously.

"I knew Sir Patrick would play," she said, "to please *me*."

Sir Patrick bowed with satirical politeness.

"Lady Lundie," he answered, "you read me like a book." To the astonishment of all persons present under forty, he emphasized those words by laying his hand on his heart and quoting poetry. "I may say with Dryden," added the gallant old gentleman:

"'Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I remember yet.'"

Lady Lundie looked unaffectedly shocked. Mr. Delamayn went a step further. He interfered on the spot—with the air of a man who feels himself imperatively called upon to perform a public duty.

"Dryden never said that," he remarked. "I'll answer for it."

Sir Patrick wheeled round with the help of his ivory cane, and looked Mr. Delamayn hard in the face.

"Do you know Dryden, Sir, better than I do?" he asked.

The Honorable Geoffrey answered, modestly: "I should say I did. I have rowed three races with him, and we trained together."

Sir Patrick looked round him with a sour smile of triumph.

"Then let me tell you, Sir," he said, "that you trained with a man who died nearly two hundred years ago."

Mr. Delamayn appealed, in genuine bewilderment, to the company generally:

"What does this old gentleman mean?" he asked. "I am speaking of Tom Dryden, of Corpus. Everybody in the University knows *him*."

"I am speaking," echoed Sir Patrick, "of John Dryden, the poet. Apparently, everybody in the University does *not* know *him*!"

Mr. Delamayn answered, with a cordial earnestness very pleasant to see:

"Give you my word of honor, I never heard of him before in my life! Don't be angry, Sir. *I'm* not offended with *you*." He smiled, and took out his brier-wood pipe. "Got a light?" he asked, in the friendliest possible manner.

Sir Patrick answered, with a total absence of cordiality:

"I don't smoke, Sir."

Mr. Delamayn looked at him, without taking the slightest offense:

"You don't smoke!" he repeated. "I wonder how you get through your spare time?"

Sir Patrick closed the conversation:

"Sir," he said, with a low bow, "you *may* wonder."

Mr. COLLINS displays surprising and fertile ingenuity in keeping up a succession of effective scenes, cross purposes and baffling incidents; and yet, interesting as all this is, it militates against the artistic perfection of the whole. For these occurrences do not fall out as they do as natural or probable sequences of each other, but because it is needful to keep up the vigor and attraction of the story. It would be difficult, and hardly expedient, to attempt any analysis of the highly intricate plot; such proceedings are apt to destroy the interest of many readers, while bringing no counterbalancing good. It is fair to say that few are likely to be disappointed who read *Man and Wife*, and that some of the minor characters—Bishopriggs and Hester Dethridge most particularly—are elaborated with extraordinary talent and minuteness. What may be thought by some the great scene of the book—that of the foot-race—may be read without prejudice to the interest of the remainder of the tale, and, as it is characteristic and striking enough, we conclude these remarks by copying it:

Shoulder to shoulder the two men waited—each with his foot touching the mark. The firing of a pistol gave the signal for the start. At the instant when the report sounded they were off.

Fleetwood at once took the lead, Delamayn following, at from two to three yards behind him. In that order they ran the first round, the second and the third—both reserving their strength; both watched with breathless interest by every soul in the place. The trainers, with their cans in their hands, ran backward and forward over the grass, meeting their men at certain points, and eyeing them narrowly, in silence. The official persons stood together in a group; their eyes following the runners round and round with the closest attention. The trainer's doctor, still attached to his illustrious colleague, offered the necessary explanations to Mr. Speedwell and his friend.

"Nothing much to see for the first mile, Sir, except the 'style' of the two men."

"You mean they are not really exerting themselves yet?"

"No. Getting their wind, and feeling their legs. Pretty runner, Fleetwood—if you notice, Sir? Gets his legs a trifle better in front, and hardly lifts his heels quite so high as our man. His action's the best of the two; I grant that. But just look, as they come by, which keeps the straightest line. There's where Delamayn has him! It's a steadier, stronger, truer pace; and you'll see it tell when they're half way through." So, for the first three rounds, the doctor expatiated on the two contrasted "styles" in terms mercifully adapted to the comprehension of persons unacquainted with the language of the running ring.

At the fourth round—in other words, at the round which completed the first mile—the first change in the relative position of the runners occurred. Delamayn suddenly dashed to the front. Fleetwood smiled as the other passed him. Delamayn held the lead till they were half-way through the fifth round, when Fleetwood, at a hint from his trainer, forced the pace. He lightly passed Delamayn in an instant, and led again to the completion of the sixth round. At the opening of the seventh round, Delamayn forced the pace on his side. For a few moments they ran exactly abreast. Then Delamayn drew away inch by inch and recovered the lead. The first burst of applause (led by the south) rang out, as the big man beat Fleetwood at his own tactics, and headed him at the critical moment when the race was nearly half run.

"It begins to look as if Delamayn *was* going to win?" said Sir Patrick.

The trainer's doctor forgot himself. Infected by the rising excitement of everybody about him, he let out the truth.

"Wait a bit!" he said. "Fleetwood has got directions to let him pass—Fleetwood is waiting to see what he can do."

"Cunning, you see, Sir Patrick, is one of the elements in manly sport," said Mr. Speedwell, quietly.

At the end of the seventh round, Fleetwood proved the doctor to be right. He shot past Delamayn like an arrow from a bow. At the end of the eighth round, he was leading by two yards. Half the race had then been run. Time, ten minutes and thirty-three seconds.

Toward the end of the ninth round, the pace slackened a little, and Delamayn was in front again. He kept ahead until the opening of the eleventh round. At that point, Fleetwood flung up one hand in the air with a gesture of triumph, and bounded past Delamayn with a shout of "Hooray for the North!" The shout was echoed by the spectators. In proportion as the exertion began to tell upon the men, so the excitement steadily rose among the people looking at them.

At the twelfth round, Fleetwood was leading by six yards. Cries of triumph rose among the adherents of the north, met by counter-cries of defiance from the south. At the next turn, Delamayn resolutely lessened the distance between his antagonist and himself. At the opening of the fourteenth round they were coming side by side. A few yards more, and Delamayn was in front again, amidst a roar of applause from the whole public voice. Yet a few yards further, and Fleetwood neared him; passed him; dropped behind again; led again; and was passed again at the end of the round. The excitement rose to its highest pitch as the runners, gasping for breath, with dark-flushed faces and heaving breasts, alternately passed and repassed each other. Oaths were heard now as well as cheers. Women turned pale and men set their teeth, as the last round but one began.

At the opening of it, Delamayn was still in advance. Before six yards more had been covered, Fleetwood betrayed the purpose of his running in the previous round, and electrified the whole assembly by dashing past his antagonist, for the first time in the race, at the top of his speed. Everybody present could see, now, that Delamayn had been allowed to lead on sufferance; had been dextrously drawn on to put out his whole power, and had then, and not till then, been seriously deprived of the lead. He made another effort, with a desperate resolution that roused the public enthusiasm to frenzy. While the voices were roaring; while the hats and handkerchiefs were waving round the course; while the actual event of the race was, for one supreme moment, still in doubt, Mr. Speedwell caught Sir Patrick by the arm.

"Prepare yourself," he whispered. "It's all over."

As the words passed his lips, Delamayn swerved on the path. His trainer dashed water over him. He rallied, and ran another step or two; swerved again—staggered—lifted his arm to his mouth with a hoarse cry of rage—fastened his own teeth in his flesh like a wild beast, and fell senseless on the course.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SYPHILOGRAPHY AND DERMATOLOGY. Edited by M. H. HENRY, M. D., &c. No. 3.

The present number of this publication, so valuable to medical practitioners, contains several articles of unusual interest—the chief contributors being Dr. F. P. FOSTER, Dr. CHAS. C. LEE, Dr. S. PURDON, Dr. ANADORIAM, Dr. PIFFARD, and the editor. The selections from foreign journals, the epitome of current literature, and the therapeutical notes are prepared with great care and judgment, and no medical man ought to omit availing himself of the opportunities thus afforded him of keeping himself acquainted with the progress of thought and discovery in the special branches of medical science under consideration. The *Journal* is a model of typographical excellence, and Dr. HENRY evidently expends great labor in its production.

THE CAPTIVE, FALLEN SPIRITS, AND OTHER POEMS. By INMAN. New-York: No. 459 Broome-street. 1870.

We do not know who the valiant Gen. C. N. HECKMAN is, to whom this book is dedicated, but we sincerely condole with him on the affliction of having his name associated with such inconceivable balderdash as INMAN has here been guilty of. To have survived the war only to meet this fate is cruel fortune indeed. To call these effusions doggerel would be to cast unmerited opprobrium on a most deserving portion of the brute creation. Take the following example—the design being to make rhymed heroic verse:

"Yet lonely are his hours; and thanks
To heaven I know he's not my friend.
Since in my blood his glittering knife did blend.
So long has been the time since then
His face I ne'er did know again.
But to proceed, when I returned from captivity,
I recruited for our cause the number that the law requires,
And after receiving a commission of
First Lieutenant, joined the regiment."

What is to be done with the "warrior poet" who deliberately inflicts on an unoffending public such stuff as this?

HAYDN AND OTHER POEMS. By the author of "Life Below." New-York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1870.

If most readers find this volume rather dull reading it is not altogether because the author is without talent, but because his talent is as yet rather more self-complacent than disciplined. The other poems are better than *Haydn* in being less pretentious, but none of them are very good, and we should advise the author to practice long before publishing his next book. It will be none the worse for the interval, and the world, he may be assured, will not be unduly impatient.

THE ROB ROY ON THE JORDAN, NILE, RED SEA, AND GENESARETH, &c. By J. MACGREGOR, M. A., with Maps and Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

The difficulties of writing an original work about Egypt and the Holy Land, are almost insurmountable. We know, or think we know, all that can be said about them, and so the highest favor a traveler in those regions can bestow, is to abstain from relating his experiences. Next to the practice of this rare and laudable self-control, the best thing to do is to show something new in the way of viewing the wonders of the ancient world, and this we candidly acknowledge Mr. MACGREGOR has done. Starting in his canoe from Alexandria, he passed some days on the Suez Canal, and enjoyed the novel amusement of a "paddle" on the Red Sea and Nile. Traveling in this singular manner, his adventures were numerous, sometimes attended with danger, more frequently by incidents of an amusing character, and he was often enabled to reach places hitherto unexplored, and indeed inaccessible except by a conveyance like his own tiny craft. Through Egypt, Syria and Palestine the enterprising traveler paddled his way, making careful note of all that he saw, avoiding descriptions of well-known places, but setting down an intelligent account of the native races, and speaking of the condition of the East with the authority of a man who is master of his subject. Mr. MACGREGOR'S observations are instructive, and his book is exceedingly entertaining. The account of his capture by the Arabs, who seized his boat and carried him off prisoner, is given with modesty and simplicity. Resistance was of course useless, but stratagem prevailed. Mr. MACGREGOR and his *Rob Roy* went off in triumph, and we feel assured that readers will follow their wanderings as we have done, with unmixed pleasure.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY PSALTER. Being an edition with briefer notes of the Psalms, chronologically arranged by four friends. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

This abridgement of a larger edition of the same work has been prepared for the convenience of students of the Book of Psalms. The volume contains, in a small compass, an amended text, which incorporates the settled results of critical research. The thorough interpretation of the sacred text, rather than theological comment, is the aim of the authors. The Psalms are arranged chronologically, and historical notes have been given where they would throw light upon the text. The general plan and arrangement is that of EWALD, though his conclusions are not always indorsed. As a useful volume for critical students of this portion of the Bible, this work will find a place in many libraries, because it is compact, trustworthy, and not costly.

PROPHECY A PREPARATION FOR CHRIST. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1869, on the Bampton Foundation. By R. PAYNE SMITH, D. D. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

The author of this volume has no sympathy with rationalism, and the main purpose of his book is to show that the prophecies of the Old Testament cannot be accounted for upon any principles of naturalistic interpretation. He holds that prophecy was the revelation of God to man by his own words, and that it was a preparation for the perfect and complete revelation of Himself in Jesus Christ. He treats with great knowledge and ability, and with an enthusiasm which interests the reader, the Hebrew prophets, their schools of learning, and their specific utterances. Labor has not been spared to gather from every source materials to illustrate the subject, and no student of the Old Testament can read these lectures without acquiring new views of the words which prophets spoke in old times for the guidance and help of mankind.

Books Received.

—SAMPSON, LOW & SON; MARSTON, London; SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., New-York, 1870. *Reminiscences of America in 1869.* By Two Englishmen.

—The *Argus* Company, Albany, 1869. *Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society.*

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York. *The Days of Bruce.* A story from Scottish history. By GRACE AGUILAR, (2 vols.) author of *Home Influence*, &c.

—Ibid. *Sylvia.* A Novel. By JULIA KAVANAGH.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SONS. *Charles Dickens;* A sketch of his life and works, with a fine portrait on steel, and a view of the residence on Gad's-hill.

CURRENT NOTES.

BARNUM is growing aristocratic and selfish. His last act is the offering of a reward of $20 for the conviction of any person found catching fish in Pembroke Lake.

The colored people of Auburn are making extensive preparations to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Better late than never.

FRANK THORNE, of Buffalo, persists in his determination to jump from the new Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, on the 14th of August next. He ought to be looked after by the authorities.

A colored man, with an Irish name, residing at Columbus, Ga., is the owner of an eyeless chicken. Having an eye to business, he is about to lay the keel for a fortune upon the infirmity of the poor fowl.

The richest man and prettiest woman in Chicago, are soon to be made one. A combination of this kind indicates happiness if it can be made to harmonize. Wealth and beauty going hand in hand ought to ravish the soul of the Western "Jenkins."

St. Paul, Minn., is agitated over another mystery. The body of a man has been found in the woods, and it is not known whether death was the result of suicide or murder. The longing for a sensation leads the newspaper reporters to favor the idea of "foul play."

The French people of St. Louis manifest no sympathy whatever with their countrymen in their struggle with the Prussians. They decline to take any part in a movement, on the ground that it may have a tendency to indorse the present ruler of France.

At Kingston, Canada, a dry-goods clerk was recently accommodated with the loan of a revolver to blow out his brains with, in order to spite a lady who had rejected him and married another. On sober second thought he sold the revolver and got drunk.

The Trenton people are excited over the discovery of a petrified cat under the floor of a church vestry. Church mice have the reputation of being very poor, and it is quite possible that the wretched animal died of starvation while in pursuit of them.

Chicago has a lemonade saloon, which is said to have been doing a "rushing" business for several weeks, on the "strength" of a large supply of water, a good deal of sugar and one unpeeled lemon. The lemon floats on the top of the water, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

A German tailor named KREITNER, who recently started business in a Western town, performed, last week, the astonishing feat of walking away from wife, children and creditors, with four suits of heavy clothing upon his person. The wife is an object of pity, and there is no doubt the cruel-hearted KREITNER has been reduced to a similar condition from the excessive heat.

A young man named MANDERS, employed at a hotel in Quebec, became disgusted with things in general, but more particularly with the ringing of the bells, and attempted to end his sorrows and his existence by cutting his throat with a razor while being shaved at a barber's shop. The barber staunched the wound with a dirty cloth, and saved his life.

A servant girl in Cincinnati has been laying the wrongs of her class before the public, through one of the newspapers of that city. She says that they are unnecessarily made to realize that their service is a menial one, and in consequence, have no incentive to faithfulness and interest in their work. She is strongly in favor of having the privilege of receiving company with the "missus," and sitting at the table while the head of the house goes down stairs for the tea-kettle. The world moves.

A very singular story comes to us from White Haven, which, if true, will give Spiritualism a fresh impetus in that neighborhood. It seems that within the space of twelve months a mother and her two sons were called to the "Spirit Land," the last one having been drowned at a saw-mill while in the act of collecting wood for fuel. The body, when brought home, threw the sister into such a state of terror that she called loudly for her mother. It is then recorded that the spirit of the mother instantly appeared, in company with her son, and left her shadow so perfectly traced upon a globe that it is visible to the naked eye, and has since been an object of curiosity and amazement to hundreds of visitors. In the marvelous line this certainly surpasses anything we have heard since the collapse of spirit photography.

St. Joseph, Mo., has a condemned murderer, who affects an air of abstraction when spoken to, and manifests not the slightest inclination to converse upon the probability of his execution. Before his trial he made two statements, one that he had done no *killing*, and the other that he had *killed* in self-defense. The Governor of the State has granted him a respite until September. In the meantime there may be a new trial, in imitation of the Eastern practice.

There is a woman in the West who has attempted to commit suicide a dozen times by taking copious doses of laudanum. She collects pennies on the streets until she procures sufficient to purchase a dose, but the stomach-pump has always been procured in time to save her. She took strychnine recently, but singular to relate, was saved again, and at last accounts was collecting the price of another dose. Perseverance conquers almost anything. In time she may be successful.

The Quaker Indian Agents appear to have made a bad impression upon the Kiowa and Comanche Indians. At the first council the sing-song style and continued oscillations of their bodies gave the savages the idea that the "scalpless" men of peace were dealers in witchcraft and sorcery, and so firmly was the belief established that the two tribes immediately started on the war-path. It is barely possible that this story may have originated with the enemies of Quakerism.

THOMAS TALLIS, an uncomfortably-located citizen of St. Louis, who is quite wealthy, at present suffers from the presence of a wife said to have been left by him in Ireland toward the end of the year 1852, since which time he has been living in a state of matrimony with another woman, who is the mother of several children. The first wife has commenced proceedings against him for a divorce and alimony, and rests her case upon her children and several very affectionate letters sent to her from time to time since TALLIS 'first arrival in the country.

The lonely occupant of a fire-bell tower at Savannah, Ga., has been rather severely dealt with by the editor of one of the newspapers in that city because he failed to give an alarm sufficiently distinct to be heard at a reasonable distance, whereupon the editor of a rival sheet takes the side of the fireman, and declares that he heard "District No. 2 distinctly sounded three-quarters of a mile distant." In the meantime the fireman has the best of the fault-finding editor. He considers the matter from a "higher stand-point," and can afford to "look down" upon his accuser with sovereign contempt.

In a letter dated July 8, Ex-Secretary SEWARD writes to Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, upon the decline of American commerce. He says that the national mind does not sleep any more than the national necessities wear out, and that it will find out the want of a national navigation and compel its restoration through Congress. He concludes by asking Mr. NEGLEY to show the Government that it is wrong in maintaining hopeless and unworthy grudges against foreign nations in refusing to obtain and accept in a peaceful way, upon just terms, the extension of their commerce and the extension of the national jurisdiction, throughout the American continent.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Secret Societies—Address Poem and Before the Phi Beta Kappa—Exercises After Dark—Personal.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

"Who are these in bright array?" is almost invariably the first question asked by the stranger, who alights in Dartmouth during Commencement Week. All around him he sees the manly forms of students, resplendent with many ribbons, and with mystic jewelry glittering on their breasts. These are the members of the secret fraternities here situate. Between them there exists, of course, a fierce rivalry as to who shall get the most members, who the most prizes, or who have the most sport. The joys and griefs of a college fraternity are among the pleasantest memories one has of his college life. The combinations, the cliques, the diplomatic tricks, the parliamentary artifices, the moment of sorrowful defeat, or the joyous time of certain victory—the memories of these things will make gray-haired graduates feel young again. The reunions of the old members of the different societies have been taking place at the different halls. Here they revisit the familiar rooms, see many old things and many new, a few old time-worn faces and many strange, blooming ones. They drink deep of the perennial fount of college joys, and review in memory the incidents of the time when they sported huge gold badges, and thought them very "killing."

PHI BETA KAPPA.

This morning the address before the Phi Beta Kappa was given in the College church, the President, Prof. QUIMBY, in the chair. After prayer by Rev. SAMUEL H. WILLEY, of San Francisco, the orator of the day, Gen. HENRY R. OLIVER, of Salem, Mass., was introduced.

He started with the proposition that education was the natural right of every child of man; that every such child should be so educated as to be able to cope with all the possibilities of its condition in life, the sole limits to this education being the receptive capacity of the child and the means of the community. If his capacity be little, his intellectual receipts will be few and tardy, and the reverse if his capacity be great. The society in which he is, may be barbarous or civilized, and their means will vary with their state of civilization. Illustrating this principle, we can see that Sparta did better for her people than the modern nations of the earth have done. The highest culture has not yet indeed been reached. Sparta did not reach this, because her's was only the culture of the muscle. The Spartans were men of hard hearts and heads. LYCURGUS wanted beast-men, and he got them. There home was forgotten that country might be remembered. Sparta never had a poet, an artist, a sculptor or an historian, while she had plenty of wrestlers, bullies and thieves. In the Athenian culture, brain as well as muscle had its full share. This, the highest culture of the ancient world, was within the reach of every Athenian child. To change our ground, the papoose chief of the Ojibbeway nation can enjoy the Ojibbeway culture. How to hunt, to fish, to protect one's self from the weather, these are things which every Indian must know. Of culture in letters he will get little, of moral culture a certain amount. If caught young and placed under the influences of civilization, the papoose might become great. To change again—little Ching Ling is born with a clear title to all the education his country can give him. In letters he will get a great deal, for learning in China is held in great repute. Of moral culture he will receive considerable, for the disciple of CONFUCIUS must profit by his writings. In the arts of war he will get less than the Indians, for the Chinese are good cowards and poor fighters. In England, John Smith, the son of the miner of Cornwall, and Augustus Vere De Vere are entitled to whatever education is capable of giving them. The poor son of the miner will not get it; he will probably continue the hereditary occupation of mining, an uneducated, rough, unhealthy man, while all England applauds when Oxford bestows a diploma on the scion of nobility. England has been sacrificing for years, blood and bone, life and honor, to gain national wealth, and now she is reaping the benefit of that policy in the loss of physical health in the classes which produce her wealth. She has not allowed her laboring people time to rest or to learn, and she now sees that class which produces her wealth literally worn out of existence, and for the maintenance of many of them is it that she supports her Poor Boards. Because of the denial of culture to her people, a claim granted by Chinaman, Hindoo and Indian, England now sees herself scorned as the "worst educated people of Europe." Even we have our blemishes, and one may see in the metropolis of New-England spectacles of misery which shock every sense and feeling. Every Government is derelict of its duties which does not insist that every child shall receive education. The doctrine of superiority and inferiority among men, in birth or ability, is revolting. Some would even place a whole people in servitude, simply because of some deformity of head or of heel, or because of some curse pronounced upon some remote ancestor. This lack of education will produce also its effect on the producing powers of these classes. A well-educated people produce more than a poorly-educated one. The "fixed wage" system, an enactment by Parliament which [illegible] definitely the amount of wages, and punish[illegible] him who gave or took more, and [illegible] ownership of the land being confined to a s[illegible] number of persons, placed England where she is today in the scale of popular education. In a population of 200,000,000, 30,000 own all the real estate, while in France, out of a population of 40,000,000, there are 4,000,000 owners. The result is that England now supports 1,000,000 paupers at an expense of [illegible] annually. Excessive wealth must bring with it excessive poverty, and excessive poverty brings with it a long train of evils. Rome, the land of CICERO, CATO, VIRGIL and HORACE, sends us, today, emasculated singers, organ-grinders and monkeys. That system which shows laborers devoid of culture of the mind, the body, or the soul, must be wrong. In the time for which we hope, all races will be regarded as the children of one father. Then shall white-robed innocence descend upon the earth. Look at the history of the early settlers of New-England! These men, fresh from a land where ignorance was the rule, instituted a system of school-culture. Reading and morals, arithmetic and goodness, mathematics and the love of country, classics and the fear of God, kept step side by side. Mark the grievous condition of those parts of the country where no such forethought has been taken. The South is a case in point. There is the only place where we have an approach to a dialect, and dialects are only to be found where popular education has been lacking. In short, as it was said that the first duty of the Roman farmer was to plow, his second duty—to plow, and his third duty was—to plow; so we say to the State—the first, last and only duty is to educate, to educate, to educate."

In the afternoon the anniversary of the United Literary Societies took place in the College church, which was early crowded with the friends of United Fraternity and the Social Friends Societies. The Societies, we understand, are now like too many of the literary societies of New-England colleges—societies merely in name. They preserve a hall, perhaps a small library of dusty and moth-eaten books, but they have no meetings and no literary exercises. Nothing but the one office of librarian is thought worth a struggle, and over this the secret fraternities engage in fierce combat, inasmuch as the position yields an income of one hundred dollars a year. The librarian's drawing his salary, and the anniversary of today, are the principal events of the year.

The address of the day was delivered by Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass. It considered especially the cry of "Practical Education" raised so vehemently nowadays, and partly in answer to this call he stepped forward in defense of his beloved classics. He urged the influence which these had upon great minds, and adduced in particular a most-distinguished graduate and firm friend of the College, RUFUS CHOATE, whose great delight, and almost only relaxation from professional labors was the reading of his favorite Latin and Greek authors. He pointed out the influence which it exerts in training the mind, and thus giving the world some of its best statesmen, most skillful advocates, and most eloquent divines. In the eager desire to adopt everything new, we must not neglect that which is old and tried, which has stood the test of centuries and emerged triumphant.

Rev. SILVANUS HAYWARD, of South Berwick, Me., was the poet of the occasion. His off-hand, unassuming way of saying sharp things soon placed him on good terms with his audience, who speedily strained every ear to catch the slightest sound, fearful that in some half-muttered word, some low tone, they might lose some telling joke. Before proceeding to his particular subject, he divided his audience, and with his audience the world, in the following sparkling lines:

"As in ancient cathedrals, through stained window-glasses,
The light becomes tinged with the hue which it passes,
So to each one his views of mankind will be tinged
By the business or party his lot has impinged;
And over the regions of social dominion
He sees but the hue of his class or opinion.
So some will discern in varieties human
No distribution at all save betwixt man and woman.
The learned man sees but the dwarf and the giant;
The lawyer divides into counsel and client;
The physician sees only the sick and the healthy;
And many behold but the poor—and the wealthy.
To such as seek office or canvass for votes,
No classes are known but the "ins and the outs."
Old "baches" and maidens of uncertain ages,
With geologists grizzly, who read rocky pages,
Antiquarians scanning the tombstones of Truth,
Discern no distinction but old age and youth,
While to some who have long in Love's ante-room tarried,
The world is made up of unmated and married.
The sectarian sees in the range of his walks,
Only Methodists, Baptists and strait orthodox;
The tradesman averages terrestrial dwellers
Into two distinct classes, the buyers and sellers;
While bankers, more wary, important have found
The line which divides between "shaky" and "sound;"
But tailors and dandies, with close-fitting vest,
Think all men are shabby or very well dressed.
The belles of the parlor display their one passion,
By asking who's in and who's out of the fashion.
And many young misses their softness reveal
As they lisp "Thith ith vulgar," or "that ith "genteel."
Some, civilization's bright wave would force back,
By meanly dividing betwixt white and black.

Having thus told his audience into what categories he severally placed them, he proceeded to enlighten them on the respective merits and successes of "Brass and Brains." His exposition was decidedly humorous, and despite the "slangy" title, delicate. His nimble cadences refreshed the audience, rather wearied by Dr. LORING'S long address, and sent them out into the open air refreshed. The whims of women and the weaknesses of men were skillfully satirized, and folly shot as it flew.

THE EVENING.

This evening, according to the law and prophets in the programme, DODWORTH was to have discoursed celestial harmony in the College church, and had for once the entire field to himself. But alas! the iron horse brought no DODWORTH to music-loving Hanover, and the Academic groves were silent. Hanover, that had put on its best dress and its new coat for the occasion, sadly restored those primitive garments to their places. The Common was dreary and deserted, the very wind seemed languid, and the trees drooped their branches. Commencement without a band is to the rustic mind like a home without a mother, and thus it was that all things were dreary. And as it seems that "in the midst of life we are in death," so death comes often at the moment we least expect it. Last evening a shadow of gloom fell over the town when we heard that a young and promising member of the Sophomore class, JOHN W. HUNTLEY, a son of one of the professors, had just been drowned while sailing with a lady friend. His class called a meeting immediately, passed the appropriate resolutions, and attended the funeral in a body. D. D. L.

An Elopement with a Moral—A Faithless Wife Runs Off with a Stranger—No Pursuit.

From the Troy Whig, July 23.

Sometime ago, an Englishman named WICKWIRE came to this city from the land of fogs and roast beef, and took up his abode at Mrs. MATHEWS' boarding-house, near the Nail Factory. He is by trade a worker in copper, and said he had been in this country only six weeks. He is a small man, without whiskers, and is said to be good looking. We now turn to the heroine. Mrs. SALMON is a married lady, and for sometime past has been boarding at the house of Mr. ANDERSON, on Madison-street. She is young, beautiful, well educated, makes dresses and has a little girl about three years old. As to the husband, (and, perhaps, he ought not to be neglected altogether,) he is at present at work in Newburg as an engineer. The characters being introduced, we now come to our story. About a week ago, Mrs. SALMON was engaged to go to Mrs. MATHEWS', where WICKWIRE boarded, to do some sewing. They met. It was a fatal hour. But that wasn't the worst of it—they kept meeting. WICKWIRE visited her at her boarding house, on Madison-street, and altogether, he was very attentive. Meanwhile SALMON kept on engineering at Newburg. Yesterday occurred the dénouement. It would not do, of course, to await the arrival of the husband, and only the day before a letter was received from him. The husband and wife had always lived on the best of terms, and were in frequent communication by letter. Yesterday the lady purchased a trunk, and packed up her things, and together with her "friend" took the fearful step. She bid the people at her boarding-house good-bye, and said she was going to Philadelphia. Mr. SALMON and his wife are both Scotch by birth, but were married in Denmark. The wife was well known in this city as a talented singer, and has been employed at different times in several of our church choirs. So far the elopement is a success, and the only moral that can be drawn from the affair at this time is for the benefit of husbands. Don't leave your wife to grow lonesome while you are absent in a distant city.

The Bayou Lafourche Boiler Explosion—Nine Men Killed—A Passenger's Account of the Disaster.

A passenger on board the steamer *Right Way* sends the following account of the boiler explosion to the New-Orleans *Times:*

THIBODAUX, July 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

As the steamer *Right Way*, on her up trip, was debarking freight at the Live Oak Plantation, two miles above Thibodaux, on Bayou Lafourche, she exploded her boiler this morning, at 8 o'clock, making a complete wreck of the forward half of the boat and causing her to sink immediately, the water barely covering her hull.

Among the killed are LEON COMEAUX, of Assumption, barkeeper; MIKE SMITH, of St. Louis, first engineer, and seven colored hands. Among the wounded are T. NICOLL, of St. James, severely, if not mortally, first clerk; J. CASSAT, slightly, second clerk; PIERRE ALLEMON, pilot, of Lockport, severely; V. JACOB, of St. James, pilot, slightly; W. SULLIVAN, mate, slightly; TOM FORD, deck-hand, badly. Capt. OSGOOD is injured by inhaling steam, and some half-dozen or more colored hands, some badly.

Among the passengers, Mr. JOHN LARKIN, of the firm of LARKIN & GRISAMORE, of Thibodaux, is severely scalded, and JOSEPH A. LENGENDRE, an employe of the same firm, is slightly scalded.

The wounded have been brought to Thibodaux, where they are cared for by our citizens and the Mayor. The engineer on duty at the time of the accident says that the boat was lying still, the doctor working well, and the engines slowly moving, with steam at 130 pounds, being less than her allowance by twenty pounds, when the explosion occurred.

He thinks that the accident was occasioned by some fault in a new sheet of boiler-iron that had been put on the boilers about two weeks since.

All the boat's papers and valuables were saved from the wreck.

GEORGE LOMBARD, third clerk, is wounded, and at the residence of C. A. BURR, on Leighton plantation.

Respectfully, S. T. GRISAMORE.

A BABY SHOW.

Scenes at Highbury Barn, London—No Distinction on account of Race, Color, or Previous Condition of Slavery.

From the London Daily News, July 12.

The sight of a tea garden in the daytime is, on the whole, rather depressing to the spirits. The aspect of Highbury Barn during the afternoon of yesterday was, however, not taken into account by the visitors who came to see the baby show, so extensively advertised by the proprietor. The grounds had the usual unkempt, ramshackle and raffish air of all such places during sunlight, but the business of the hour was settled under cover in a large hall decorated as if for a floral exhibition. Festoons of paper flowers were suspended from the roof of a long room, in which an orchestra was established, and in which the babies competed. The infants, to each of whom a mother was attached, were arranged in avenues, and in front of the lane was a bar, to which was affixed a distinguishing number. At the first blush one would infer that the figures might have been put on for purposes of identification in case of accidents; for decidedly the performers in the spectacle bore so wonderful a resemblance to each other, that in case of a panic it might be difficult for their respective owners to distinguish them. On closer scrutiny this notion was dissipated. The bill of the play contained the names of the several actors—in fact, the babies were neatly catalogued in the style of objects of art. They were remarkably quiet under the circumstances, none of them discovering traces of stage panic or nervousness, although it was probably—and, indeed, from the conditions of the diversion, certainly—their first appearance in public. There was the stolid baby, with a stare as stony and indifferent as an aristocratic Duchess, the baby who chirrups like a young sparrow, the sucking-thumb baby, the clutching infant whose whole mind is bent upon grabbing and clawing anything or anyone within reach, the cradle Solomon with an expression of wisdom on its countenance which would make the fortune of a diplomatist. The little creatures responded after the fashion of their kind to the natural homage in the way of compliments rendered to them by the spectators. As a rule, every numbered baby retained its own individuality, as if conscious that it was entered for competition. There were lady babies and gentlemen babies, lodged indiscriminately side by side, but they looked straight before them when they looked at all; and even the twins, GEORGE and ELIZABETH, aged four months, and weighing eighteen and nineteen pounds, seemed as estranged and preoccupied as if they had never met before. The friendly contest was conducted with the utmost reserve, inasmuch as a trial of lungs between the candidates for prizes might have been expected to arise without a rehearsal. There was nothing of the kind, and yet we do not think the fact was due to artificial means. The babies were satisfied with the situation, but not abashed or frightened at it. Some of them, when stared at by an old woman in a poke bonnet, would murmur their dislike at the liberty, and we noticed some of them resorting to a bottle (of milk) for consolation. Many were condescendingly gracious to those who grinned at them with that familiar nursery smirk which can only be acquired by him who hath his quiver full. Of these latter gentry there were not many present. The majority of the visitors were women.

From this it will be perceived that the babies did not find their own music, and consequently the band was engaged to promote the hilarity of the proceedings, and to prevent them from becoming monotonous. The band had a poor notion of the fitness of things. The conductor, for instance, by way of an overture, might have led off with an arrangement of MENDELSSOHN'S "Cradle Song," or ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S "Rest thee, my baby"—in fact he would be embarrassed with the musical resources at his hand which would have given an operatic effect to his programme, but instead of this he played as much beside the occasion as it was possible for him to do. Waltzes and cancan quadrilles sounded quaint and rather eccentric in connection with the ranges of placid infants and their maternal guardians, who looked anything but fit for pranking it according to OFFENBACH.

The exhibition partook of an international character, inasmuch as babies of color were not excluded. There was one amazingly woolly little nigger, shining as if he had been Day-and-Martined for the event, with the duskiest of limbs and eyes burning with an almost tropical fire. We believe this African was a native of St. Pancras. Another promising infant was of a rich coffee complexion, and wore a pair of lustrous opal jewels in his head, to which the celebrated ornament of SHAKESPEARE'S toad would appear dim. It would be a task for which we have neither the requisite taste, experience or courage to make comparisons between the individual competitors. Judging from a few things that we saw we should be inclined to think that the Judicial Committee of the baby show will have a hard time of it when the period comes for announcing the verdicts. An indignant mother held out what is sometimes termed a "thumping child," and explained with much eloquence that neither its age nor its weight had been printed in the list. "And it are a good one for five months, isn't it now," remarked this wronged and delicate female, who really was hurt at the neglect to which her contribution was subjected. There was extraordinary varieties of heads in the show—heads round as oranges, heads peaked like SIR WALTER SCOTT'S, heads massive and well-set as those of mature engineers or lawyers. The lady-babies were perhaps brighter and more demonstrative than the gentlemen, and few of them indulged in *siestas* or in luncheons.

The mothers appeared to enjoy the whole affair without the least apparent recognition of a disagreeable feature in it. They were the wives of artisans, and we understand that they came from as far off as Deptford and Greenwich to assist at the singular fête. As a rule, they were plain-featured but kindly-seeming women, with the marks of a sad ignorance and lack of refinement or thought on their faces. To say that they appeared fond of the children and thoroughly careful of them would not be to pay them a compliment, considering the nature of the festival. The affair is altogether as agreeably managed as a disagreeable spectacle can be. The babies at least did all they could to render it interesting. Every one of them deserved a prize for the *nil admirari* mode in which they regarded the ornamental incidents of the speculation, including snatches from the *Grande Duchesse*. The fathers were conspicuous by their absence, or, at any rate, did not arrive in character.

Alleged Brutal Treatment of a Colored Girl—Death from Violence.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald, July 14.

On Tuesday last a negro came into the city from Linn's Ranch, on the Medina, and reported that a young woman had died there under very singular circumstances several days before. As foul play of some kind was suspected, a jury was summoned to go out and hold an inquest on the body. The jury went, taking with them Dr. MIESNER; the body was disinterred and examined; witnesses were summoned and testified as to the treatment toward the deceased, such as severe whipping, blows from a stick of wood, &c., by Mrs. JOSEFA LINN, wife of JACOB LINN. Finally the body was brought to the city, and carefully examined, yesterday, but no marks of violence could be discovered, because the body had been so long in the grave. Upon the evidence of other witnesses, however, the jury rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to her death by cruel treatment, whippings numerous, and long-continued blows with sticks, capable of inflicting great bodily harm, all given and inflicted by JOSEFA LINN." As the matter is yet to undergo an investigation, we forbear further comment, for fear of creating prejudice against the prisoner, who is now in the custody of the Sheriff.

The Murder of Major Randolph—Full Particulars of the Crime.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, July 21.

The city was startled, yesterday evening, about 3 o'clock, by the report that Major E. C. RANDOLPH had been killed in a rencontre with Messrs. JOHN and LEWIS WIMBISH, of Campbell County. A crowd soon collected at the scene of the reported tragedy, the office of Major RANDOLPH, corner of Church and Eleventh streets, and found it too true. Prone upon the floor of his office lay the lifeless form of the Major, with three ghastly wounds in the head, one in the side, and one in the right arm. The other parties to the affray left immediately after its termination for the Norvell House. On inquiry there we ascertained that one of them, Mr. JOHN WINBISH, had received a flesh wound on the head, and that the other, Mr. LEWIS WINBISH, had been taken in custody. Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, an eye-witness to the murder, gives the following account of it: "I was in the office of Major RANDOLPH, adjoining my shop. Major RANDOLPH was sitting at his desk, backing two letters. I left his side and walked to the door, when two gentlemen approached whom I did not recognize at the time; had seen them before, but had no acquaintance with them; thinking that they were Major RANDOLPH'S clients, I stepped three or four paces from the door, with my back toward the entrance; a moment after they had entered I heard this remark: "I want satisfaction for that letter you wrote." Simultaneously with that there were four or five or six pistol-shots fired; it was all in a moment; I turned and couldn't see Major RANDOLPH, as he was crossing the room, but could see one of the WIMBISHES firing at him—the one that was wounded; the first time I saw Major RANDOLPH after the firing began he had pressed Mr. WIMBISH, (the one I saw firing,) back to the south-west corner of the room; I made an effort to get in the room, but a pistol in the hand of Mr. WIMBISH (the one with the light beard) being pointed at Major RANDOLPH on a line with me, I thought it prudent to fall back. It was not more than a moment when I saw Major RANDOLHH falling. Mr. WIMBISH was standing in the corner where Major RANDOLPH had pushed him. When Major RANDOLPH was pushing Mr. WIMBISH across the floor one of his arms was free with which he was firing at RANDOLPH. As soon as Maj. RANDOLPH fell the Messrs. WIMBISH got out of the window and went to the Norvell House. The door had been closed by the falling of the blinds. The WIMBISHES made no remark to me; there was no one else present. I saw Mr. GEO. W. LEE approaching and called him to attend to Major RANDOLPH, while I followed the men to the fourth story of the Norvell House, to see who they were. One of them called to me and said, 'JOHNSON, please go and get a doctor.' At the Norvell House I recognized the man I saw firing at Major RANDOLPH as Mr. WIMBISH."

A Ship-Builder's Protest Against Monopoly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest your editorials on American commerce, and the failure of Congress to pass the bill to admit foreign ships to American register. I have always been opposed to the admission of foreign shipping to American register, thinking that Congress might pass some favorable bill—that it would allow us some privileges and advantages in ship-building that would enable us to compete with other nations. But through all these years of waiting, nothing has been done. All this time is lost, and our tonnage is growing less every day. In Boston, where they have from twenty-five to thirty ship-yards, there is not one keel laid. Let Congress pass any bill to admit all articles that go into the construction and repairs of a ship, stores, &c., free. This country cannot compete with Europe. Our labor is too high. For seven years there is not a ship-carpenter that has had work enough to teach a young man the business; and it is now a fact that it is almost an impossibility to get any first-class ship-carpenters to build ships. Those that are in the navy-yards are so slow that they are of but little use to outside builders. I am confident that we cannot build up our mercantile marine with any aid we can get from Congress. Our people will not enter in shipping when the Government wants money and will pay from seven per cent. to twelve per cent. They will not invest in ships out of their sight. They want the coupons every six months. I have spent much time and many years in ship-building, and have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for this country to compete with Europe, for the reason I have named. The natural course of events may in years bring about a change for our benefit, as well as the last war has brought the change now. We cannot make nor work impossibilities. The wants of the country may be in favor of American commerce, but where is the money coming from? You are confident that the English line have seen many years and made losses; they have continued and at last made a success. But if our American people put on a line and don't draw twenty per cent. the first year, it is abandoned, and the ships are sold under the flag. The English people are satisfied with much less profits than our people. You might just as well try to raise sugar-cane, bananas, oranges, and all other foreign produce in the City of New-York, as to raise ship-building in this country. It cannot be done now. It is an utter impossibility, as the tide is against us, and we might as well admit it now as wait another seven years. What benefit is it to the industry of the ship-builders, mechanics and the ship-yard, with Mr. KELLY'S protection policy? To what industry does it add? Not the labor of one man; and it may remain for years in the same way with his policy. I do think that the people of this country now should rise and say to Pennsylvania that we have been made fools of long enough by that State, with her high tariff on iron, steel and coal. Let her protect herself, as the other States, with their own industry. She wants the assistance and co-operation of all the other States, and that they shall humble to her. I think now the people can see for themselves their own interest, and are resolved not to be humbugged any longer. I am not in favor of Congress admitting free all the foreign ships, but am confident that, as a nation, we must conform to our circumstances now. The opportunity may never occur again. We may lose this opportunity, then we will be entirely left out in the cold, and our commerce will be a cipher. We cannot carry the merchandise with our ships across the Atlantic. Our capitalists will not invest in them, and what we have now are unfit for the service. Still there is a feeling that we will not admit foreign ships. Why not? It cannot injure us, as it will add a great deal to our wealth, and if we do not admit them shall lose what we have. I am in hopes that something will be done at once that will influence Congress to pass such a bill as will admit all ships, steamers and vessels of all nations that want to avail themselves of our flag, providing that when once registered under our flag they cannot change to another. This clause would only cover the class that ply regularly between European and American ports. If an owner of one ship desires to sell his ship to a party to go under another flag, he should be allowed to do so, but I think a bill to admit those ships for the present emergency, should not be allowed. It might be desired to transfer again immediately after the war closes in Europe. The ship-builders may talk and importune Congress, but they will not build a ship, nor can they. I have abandoned the business, or rather the business has abandoned me. We all have to try something else for a living. I received a letter today from a Quebec ship-owner, stating that if Congress passes the bill to admit foreign ships, he will come immediately and transfer his ships to the American flag. NATHL. McKAY.

No. 119, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

A Horrible Case of Cruelty to a Young Girl—She is Rescued from Her Tormenters.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Courier* gives the following particulars of a case of cruelty in the former city:

"The chief topic in the town now is the outrageous treatment of their neice, Miss MOLLIE STEVENS, by Mr. LIVA LAFOND and his wife. The accused were arrested yesterday on a charge of most heartless cruelty toward the young lady whom they had in their power. The matter has been much talked of for several weeks in that portion of the city where LAFOND lives. The neighbors have observed how Miss STEVENS was beaten, starved, imprisoned and otherwise infamously dealt with. She has had no sufficient or decent clothing, and she has been kept in a most filthy condition, so as to deter her from venturing abroad should she get out of her lock-room. At the window of this room she has often stood, piteously begging every one who came in hearing for bread. She has almost daily been heard to shriek and scream under the blows and other torments inflicted upon her by her unnatural uncle and aunt. Some time ago a number of ladies rushed into LAFOND'S house to her rescue, and found her held down upon the floor by her aunt, who was stuffing salt in quantities into her mouth, eyes and nose. On Sunday last, her cries becoming heartrending, the neighbors again invaded the premises, and caught LAFOND himself, armed with a paddle bored full of holes, holding Miss STEVENS' clothing above her head and beating her pitilessly on her bare person.

She is a skeleton, bruised and scarred from head to foot, scarcely able to walk alone, and almost an idiot from her sufferings. Clothes had to be given her, yesterday, to cover her before she could be brought into the Police Court. The examination of LAFOND and his wife is postponed until to-morrow, and Miss STEVENS has been placed in charge of a family that will take good care of her. Her guardian and brother, who live in an adjacent county, have been sent for. All the parties are said to be respectable and of good family, and the guardian of Miss STEVENS pays LAFOND a liberal monthly allowance for her board and clothing."

Robbing the Mails—A Draft Stolen from a Letter.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Register, July 23.

Some time last November a draft for $1,000, belonging to Mr. KELLER, of Capon Forge, was stolen from the mail by some one, and sent to New-York to be cashed. For it two notes of $500 each were returned, and these were also taken from the mail. A Mr. MARSHALL, since dead, was Postmaster at Romney then, and had his son, DAVID MARSHALL, employed a Deputy Postmaster. The United States detectives made a good deal of stir over the matter at the time, and finally dropped it. During the past Spring DAVID MARSHALL made a raise somewhere, and opened a store at Romney. He said, we are informed, that he got the money on a claim he had against the Government for horses taken during the Averill raid. Suspicion was fastened upon him by the detective as being the one who took the draft and received the money on it. Their labors resulted, last Tuesday, in the arrest of Mr. MARSHALL. On Wednesday evening he was brought here to have an examination before United States Commissioner FORBES. Yesterday morning was the time set for a hearing, but the United States not being ready with their witnesses, Mr. MARSHALL gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge before the United States Court.

WAR SERMONS.

What is Coming—Impending Mighty Events—"Bishop" Snow on the War in Europe.

In these latter days, when the red cloud of war has burst o'er "Fair Bingen on the Rhine," the end whereof the wisest statesmen admit their inability to foresee, it is a positive relief to human anxiety to find a man who, as the authorized expositor of the inscrutable ways of Providence, can see and show us the end from the beginning. Yet, notwithstanding the deep interest attached to the subject, and the avowed anxiety of all to forsee the end of this gigantic struggle of nations, a congregation anything but complimentary in numbers assembled in a small room in the New-York University, yesterday afternoon, to listen to the advertised exposition of "Impending Mighty Events," from the lips of the Prophet SNOW, the "accredited standard-bearer of the Lord on the Hill of Zion." The room in which these services are held weekly is one of the small-class lecture-rooms on the first landing of the University, and is sufficiently large to accommodate, at the utmost, perhaps 150 persons. The seats are plain plank, unadorned, except by dirty, lead-colored paint, and exhibiting all that unkept appearance in the art of producing which students are proverbially adepts. In the center of the semicircle of seats is a small desk on a raised platform, whence the "Prophet and Bishop" on this occasion delivered his momentous message. The congregation was composed of a few bald-headed men, of manifestly inquiring minds; also a few venerable and demure ladies, of that class which delight in peering into the abstruse mysteries of the Old Testament Scriptures, and who, with specks on brow, could sit for a week and unfold to any patient or curious listener the wondrous theories which their imagination has conjured up. To these may be added a few fair young ladies, and curiosity-seeking young men and the audience is complete. The "Bishop" is apparently past fifty, tall and spare, with angular analyzing features, "a nose that pierceth through snares" and a few gray hairs bestrewing his oracular lips, and his form encased in black. If the interested stranger finds it inconvenient to attend the regular services every Sunday and hear the mysteries of the Old Testament prophecies unfolded, he has only to buy the book of the Prophet, and there he will learn all that will probably be said on the subject for the next twenty years. The text selected for the occasion was from the book of Psalms, and reads as follows: "The heathen rage. The Kingdoms were moved. He uttered his voice and the earth melted away." The speaker began with a general review of the prophecies, in which he claimed that the figures used therein must not be interpreted literally,—such for instance as that which says that "The mountains shall be swallowed up in the waters." In this text, he said, the mountains mean states or nations, and the waters the masses of the populace. Coming down to his text, he considered its meaning as relating to the present disturbed condition of Europe. The raging of the heathen meant the raging of the Gentiles, or the nations generally. The heathen rage when the nations of the earth are being destroyed, and the Lord is about to take possession of the kingdom for himself. The Prophet (not Prophet SNOW) speaks of God taking rule of the nations, and the nations were angry. The Seventh Angel began to sound his trumpet in 1844, and is still sounding it. In the Autumn of that year Christ was coming to take possession of the throne, and the nations then raged as angry devils. Thus, we have seen the prophecy partially fulfilled, and the nations still rage. The second point in his text was the moving of the kingdoms of the earth. This globe is destined to be the everlasting home of Christ and his people, and in 1844 He came to possess it for Himself, the lease which He had given to the kingdoms of the earth having expired. According to the prophecies of Haggai, the overthrow of the kingdoms of the earth has been commenced. This declaration of war in Europe is but the prelude to such slaughter as the world has never yet seen. Blood will flow up to the bridles of the horses, for God has declared that by the clashing of the nations together they shall melt away. The stone represented as smiting the image is Christ, and the image is the nations, which are being destroyed as a potter's vessel, so that the kingdom of the Lord may be set up in their place. When we pray "Thy kingdom come," it does not mean the conversion of the heathen, but the setting up of Christ's kingdom on earth, and in order that this may be done the kingdoms of earth must be removed, and France leads off in the dance. In reference to the mode by which God speaks to man, as referred to in the text, he said: God aforetime spoke through his Prophets, then in the person of Christ himself, and now through his standard-bearer, whom he has appointed in the City of New-York. Many entertained the idea that this world is to be burned up. Why should God thus destroy the work of His hands? When such language was used in the Bible, it had reference to the people of the world, and not the material globe itself, which is destined to exist and show forth the power and glory of God forever. Now, the earth of human power and pride is about to fall to rise no more. Kingdoms are about to melt away before the storm of the wrath of God. The six thousand years of the world, and all other periods of time mentioned by the Prophets have now expired, and the last of the four great nations, Rome, or Popedom, is about to fall. The kingdoms of earth have received notice to vacate, and should they refuse, God will hurl his thunderbolts at them and drive them to destruction. After reiterating the assurance that the war between France and Prussia was the beginning of the end of all things, and having taken a parting whack at the Pope, the "Bishop" concluded with the very comfortable and seasonable assurance that the idea of a material hell was an utter absurdity.

War Lessons—Sermon by Rev. J. P. Swift at the Attorney-Street Church.

At the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, the pastor, Rev. J. P. SWIFT, delivered a sermon on "War Lessons," yesterday morning. He preached from St. Matthew, twenty-fourth chapter, sixth and seventh verses: "And ye shall hear of wars, and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom." The preacher said that Christ possessed a thorough knowledge of human nature. Although his own mission had been peace on earth and good-will to mankind, yet he had foreseen, on account of the corruption to which the human heart was exposed, that wars were to come. Such an event was impending, from which those not engaged in it could not avert their thoughts or sympathies, on account of the common interests of mankind. The excitement caused by the first news about the war a week ago had given way now to earnest considerations. To the sober Christian thought war was a fearful monster, on account of the waste of human lives, spilling of human blood and the destruction of property caused by it. And yet wars seemed to be a necessity, as might be seen from our own civil war. The nature of man was such that reason does not always control his actions. God was, by war, establishing the truth of the Gospel. However sad war was, the human race was winning by it in some respect on account of the principles involved in it. It was teaching man that his duty is philanthropy. Just wars, like that of the Revolution, that of German deliverance, and our American civil war, had had great effects. Circumstances might lead to war, and although not every war was right, yet the one waged for self-defense was justified. A nation fighting for self-defense would be aided by God, while those fighting against God and the principles of right would always be conquered. By wars the truth of Christian principles was illustrated. Whatever might be our sympathies in the present European war, it was to be wished that kings and thrones be overthrown, and that the time may come when freedom shall prevail everywhere. The present European war had commenced thoughtlessly, without deliberation, and yet great principles might be established by it. The more Christianity spread and the more its principles were molding the human heart, freeing it from passions, the nearer would draw the time when wars would cease. It was the duty of Christians to pray to God that His kingdom may soon come.

The War and the Pulpit.

Rev. JOHN LOVE preached yesterday upon "Martial Orders," and, referring to the war, characterized the present as a critical and marvelous period in the world's history. The events which are transpiring are working out the destinies of nations as well as individuals. Unexpectedly, and seemingly without just cause, two great Governments are in battle array. The cloud of war, at first no larger than a man's hand, has spread until its pall is thrown over hundreds and thousands, and today many a blanched cheek and tearful eye betoken sad forebodings for the future. The battle-cry is sounding; the marshaled forces, with quivering muskets, await the order for advance, thirsting for each other's blood. The eyes of the world instinctively turn toward the Rhine, watching the issues of the conflict with an interest which is not local nor circumscribed by State bounds, but universal. The struggle is not of a time only, but will produce a tidal wave whose influence will be eternal.

"The True Christian View of War"—Sermon by Rev. Chas F. Lee at Plimpton Building, Ninth-Street.

Yesterday morning, at the Plimpton building in Ninth-street, Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, better known, perhaps, as "the boy preacher," preached on "The Christain View of the War." His text was taken from the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew, sixth verse, "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars."

He said just as we have laid aside the sword, disbanded the armies which took part in our bloody civil strife, and began to dream of a long-abiding peace, there comes to us wafted across the rolling billows of the Atlantic Ocean the echo of the drum and tramp of assembling warriors preparing for battle. The chosen battle-ground is one of historic interest, and during the last twenty centuries has been drenched with the blood of millions, poured out in rivers. CÆSAR, CHARLEMAGNE, the Barons of feudal times, CHARLES of Burgundy and NAPOLEON I. have made the banks of the Rhine and the bright Moselle famous as the scenes of the greatest contests on record. And all this has taken place since the advent of Christ. Since the angels sang, on that Winter's night in December, nearly 1,900 years ago, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to men." Why this should be God alone knows. Continuing, he said the Christian estimate of war sets it down as a relic of barbarism of the dead and terrible past, meaning woe, tears, and slaughter. There is a certain fascination for men about it, despite their knowledge of its dire results, engendered by the pomp and circumstance surrounding martial display and warlike pageantry, all of which are but showy deceptions, luring one on to destruction and sorrow. Today we may gaze upon the gallant array of stalwart soldiers marching in serried columns through the cities and country departing for the seat of war, and the sight fires the breasts of young men and fills them with an enthusiastic ardor to take part in the coming fray. But that once over, where are the soldiers whose military bearing you so much admired a short while before? Visit the battle-field strewed with the slain and wounded, and see in those mangled, shattered mortals the end of war. It is pastime only for savages—not the suitable employment of those professing Christianity. Oh! continued he, let those kingly personages, whose imaginary wrongs may have hurried nations into such horrible sacrifices, look upon the result, and remember that they are responsible for all. War brings destruction, not only on human life, but also on property. Homes are desecrated, and very often the dying soldier is tortured in his last moments by the knowledge that perhaps those dearest to him will be left homeless, if no worse fate befalls them. With all this in view, can war be compatible with the teachings of the meek Redeemer? No. Except when down-trodden races strike for liberty against tyrants and oppression, it is not justifiable. There can be no excuse made for Governments which go to war merely for glory, territorial aggrandizement, or to seek satisfaction for some trivial trespass or treading on a national corn. War is contrary to the law of God, and we should pray for the hastening of that time when strife shall cease, and a man may sit beneath his own vine and fig-tree without fear of danger.

REST FOR THE TOILERS.

Vacation Terms in the City of New-York—Allowances to School-Teachers, Clerks, Railroad and Steam-boat Men and Others—The Neglected Classes.

The severe trials incident to the Summer season, in the lives of the working classes, cannot be even faintly appreciated by those who simply look on. To know truly what the man or woman dependent upon their daily toil for the maintenance of themselves, (and, it may be, a large household also,) suffers, one must be of the toilers themselves. But to many of these—would that the privileged class were even more numerous—there comes a season of respite from labor, during which they may run away for a few days from their work-shops, stores and counting-houses, and breathe the fresh country air. In this great City employers are, as a rule, very generous in the matter of granting vacations to their clerks.

Deeming that it would be of interest to our readers connected with one branch of business, to know what other branches were getting in the way of vacations, we have collected the following in relation to the subject: The annual vacations in the public schools of our City commence in the primary and grammar schools on the 22d of July, and continue until the 12th of September, (in the normal department from the 12th of July to the 12th of September,) while the Free Academy has the longest—commencing on the 30th of June and ending the 21st of September. All first-class and well-regulated mercantile establishments allow their employes some vacation days during the Summer, only differing in the length of time and payment, which system also prevails among hotels, steam-boat lines, railroads, and public institutions.

The wholesale dry-goods dealers with few exceptions allow their employes two weeks, A. T. STEWART & Co. allowing ten days, H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. two weeks, in both cases with pay; WM. J. PEAKE & Co., who seem to be the most liberal, allowing fifteen, with the option of double pay if the time be not taken. Other leading houses are liberal, except one or two who give from one to five weeks, but in such cases without pay. Among the retailers this liberality does not prevail to any great extent, some giving but one week with pay, and others none at all, either with or without pay, the luckless wight who dares thus to seek recreation losing his situation for his hardihood.

Of the wholesale druggists, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. give two weeks with pay, which rule holds good throughout the trade generally, excepting a few minor houses, who give from one to two weeks without pay.

Of the hardware-dealers of the wholesalers, CLARK, WILSON & Co. and other similar houses allow ten to fifteen days with pay, which system is general. Of the retailers, there is no regular system, but the best houses allow a week with pay, and others whatever time is mutually agreeable to their clerks, so that the business does not suffer from their absence, but without pay.

In a walk through the Swamp, we found that there was no regular system prevailing among the leather-dealers, except that vacations were allowed, if the clerks or employes desire it, and were regulated according to circumstances, but that if a vacation was allowed, the pay went on as usual.

Among the stationers, B. & P. LAWRENCE allow their employes from one to two weeks, which, from further inquiry, seems to be a generally established system.

Of the book trade, at APPLETON & CO'S. we learned that the large publishing houses give their clerks, and the majority of their employes, a vacation of two weeks with pay, and this, we are informed, is the rule among the retailers.

Wholesale cloth-dealers, as near as we could learn, give from two to four weeks, without pay. The wholesale boot and shoe trade, we learn from the firm of HEDGES, POWERS & Co., allow two weeks, with pay, (it being the rule of that house, and is a general one among all first-class houses.) Ready-made clothing-houses, such as BROOKS BROS., DEVLIN & Co., BALDWIN, and others, give from one to two weeks, with pay, and in the case of DEVLIN & Co. pay in advance. Bank and insurance clerks are allowed two weeks' vacation, with pay. Law clerks have two weeks, with pay, but must take their vacations in the vicinity of the City, so as to be within call of their employers.

Hotel clerks in first-class houses, such as the St. Nicholas, Astor, Fifth-avenue, &c., are allowed two weeks in the Summer, with pay; other employes one week, with pay; servants, (comprising waiters, chamber-maids, &c., &c.,) none. The Western Union Telegraph Company allow their operators no vacations unless they furnish a substitute, and pay him for his services out of their own salaries. Mr. FISK allows the clerks on the Erie Railroad two weeks' vacation, with pay. Those employed on the trains can, after obtaining leave of absence from the heads of departments, arrange among themselves for vacation by relieving each other.

At the office of the Harlem Railroad we were told that all the employes on the road were allowed a vacation of two weeks, with pay, excepting the mechanics and laborers. Upon inquiry at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, we learned that two weeks' vacation, with pay, was allowed to clerks and conductors, but to no others.

In the City Government a Summer vacation is allowed in nearly all of the Departments, the Police being the only notable exception, there being a vacation given only to the Captains, who receive two weeks, and the Sergeants one, Roundsmen and Patrolmen being supposed not to require any. The only time in the history of the force that this rule has been departed from was after the riots in '63, when they were given three days for good conduct, through the instrumentality of Mr. ACTON.

In the County Clerk's office a good system prevails. The clerks are divided into four squads; one squad taking a vacation while the other three are left in sufficient force to transact the business of the office. In the Summer two weeks is the time allowed, with pay. In some of the other branches of the City Government, where there is a recognized head, the clerks all have vacations of about two weeks.

In the Post-office Department fifteen days are allowed the clerks, letter-carriers and other employes. In the Custom-house the vacations are obtained by leave of absence and a mutual arrangement of relief among the employes. In other branches of Government employment, as far as we have been able to learn, it is the same. In many branches of trade which we have not enumerated, the employes have vacations of one and two weeks, but are not allowed more than one or two days at a time, and their vacations are generally spent in excursions and picnics, which probably suits the man of small salary better than a two weeks' sojourn in the country, and an abundance of opportunities are given them to recuperate themselves in this way, by the numerous excursions going up and down the rivers every day.

Street-car conductors, stage-drivers, and those of similar occupations get no vacation and have long hours and few holidays, though their outdoor lives keep them healthy. The lower strata of the working-classes scarcely know the meaning of vacation. Winter and Summer alike have hardships for them, and they are only too glad to find something to do in either season, with or without holidays to care about it, and if the majority had money enough to live a short time in the country during the heated term, they would probably prefer spending it in the City.

Sunday is their only vacation, and the only practicable method to reach their ease is more and better modes of egress from the City on that day, and perhaps more holidays, or fewer hours for a day's labor.

But there is a class, and a large one, to whom a few weeks' vacation, with pay, would be a godsend, in the heat of Summer, even if that vacation was spent in rest from labor in the City, and that class is the female operatives in shops and factories, who toil and fade in their work-houses during the day, and return from that toil to swelter in the heat of the long nights of Summer in the over-crowded tenement-houses of this City—without even the luxury of ice, which in this land—in Winter—of frozen lakes and rivers should be almost as cheap as water itself. For them there is no vacation—toil! toil! toil! work! work! work! from one year's end to another must they drag on in their poverty, the miserable wages given them for their labor not permitting them to enjoy a vacation, which comes soon enough when the harsh voice of the forewoman is heard to say those dreaded words, "There is no more work for you, you will have to seek employment somewhere else." This is the "vacation" they have dreaded, for it comes "without pay," and perhaps the poor sick parent at home will have to be robbed of some little luxury that "work" has heretofore afforded, in order that body and soul may be kept together until the miserable pittance is again resumed. You that are fortunate enough to get your vacation "with pay," and you that have sufficient worldly store to enjoy your vacation "without pay," while you are basking in your pleasure of country life, cast but one kind thought upon the many left behind you amid the daily hum of the city, and as you do so try to wish "that all were as free as I."

MEN DRESS-MAKERS.

Peculiar Feature in the Dress-making Trade of this City—Bushy Bearded Fellows on Tarletans and Organdies.

It may not be generally known that there are half a dozen dress-making establishments in this City, where the sewing upon dresses is almost entirely performed by men. The chief of these is in an up-town street, near Broadway, but as there are no indications of masculine surroundings in the reception-rooms, ladies who call to give orders rarely know the source of their dainty adornments. Ascending to the second story are to be seen, in the front room, a quantity of big, bushy-headed, Hungarians, Austrians and Poles, seated on chairs or low stools, and sewing with great rapidity on fabrics of many hues and textures. These men vary in number from twelve to thirty, according to the season. When in the street they have the general spruce appearance of tailors. They work solely by the piece, and earn from $22 to $32 a week, rising sometimes to $36, by working over hours at twenty-five cents an hour. The cutter is also a man, and is salaried at $25 a week. Though not tied to especial periods of labor, the men usually reach their work at 7 o'clock in the morning, rest for dinner, between 12 and 1, and depart at 6. They vary in age from twenty-five to sixty, and have all served an apprenticeship in their several native countries, where the use of men as dressmakers is very common. The apprenticeship begins from the age of nine to thirteen. After the latter period of life a boy is not wanted. He is less easily managed, his tastes are often biased in a different direction, and his fingers are less prone to acquire pliability. For the first year he acts as waiter in the work-room. He is taught to sew, but he is at the beck and call of both the foreman and men, when their wants need supplying. During the second year, his sewing continues, but he is also employed to take dresses to customers, and to buy trimmings. By the latter duty, he gains experience in matching colors. In the third year, his sewing is also varied by taking dresses to ladies, but he adds the agreeable task of trying them on, and deciding what alterations may be needed. During the entire three years, he receives no pay, but, when the fourth year arrives, he is paid by the week, at the rate of from $1 to $2. The following year he takes rank as a peace-worker, and rises, in Germany and Hungary, to the attitude of $12 to $13 a week; in Poland, to $5 or $6, and in Bohemia to from $3 to $5. The best workmen are found in Berlin.

In the back room of the New-York establishment referred to are a number of girls working upon sewing-machines, who earn from $9 to $12 weekly, and also several women making ruches, bows, loops and various odds and ends of dresses. The men do not work on machines. They receive the material cut and drafted, with written instructions upon all details of size, scollops, &c. Each man bastes his dress, and prepares it for fitting; and, when fitted, finishes it with rapidity at all points. Where women are employed, two dozen are often found upon a dress, working piece-meal at its several parts. Women, from want of training, are rarely perfect in the trade. Some will excel in one or two departments, and be deficient in others. A forewoman or employer consequently watches their progress, and many delays occur in explanations and alterations. Men will not be annoyed in this manner. They wish written instructions, and will not afterward be molested. It reduces their profits. STEWART, last year, tried a gang of men in his establishment, but he could obtain no one of their own sex to suitably superintend them. He placed them in charge of a woman, and as she was deficient in the system to which they had been accustomed, they would not remain.

The measuring and fitting of the City firm alluded to is done by women. When men are temporarily discharged during the dull season the firm are required to furnish them with sufficient work to enable them to earn $12 weekly. They add to their earnings in spare moments by working at home on such orders as they can miscellaneously procure. The prices obtained by the men for making a dress vary with the material. A figured organdie was shown, completely finished in every way in a day and a quarter, with hems, bands, trimming of waist and drapery, high in the neck, with bretelles over the bosom, and bows, &c. The price was $50. The price paid to the maker, independently of the cutting and sewing-machine work, was $5 50. He was a grim, grizzly old fellow of sixty. For a plain silk dress, a man receives $7, and for one trimmed from $15 to $28, according to the work upon it. None of the men appear to appreciate their trade sufficiently to teach it to their sons. At any rate, none of the latter have learned it, though several have daughters more proficient in the art than the mass of sewing women in this City, but not equal in skill to their fathers.

The War Question—A Stabbing Case.

VICTOR CLEMENS, a native of Prussia, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday before Judge SCOTT, charged with a felonious assault on a Frenchman named FRANCIS BECK, who resides in No. 85 Chrystie-street. It appeared that on Saturday night the prisoner and BECK had a discussion in reference to the ultimate termination of the present war in Europe, and as each spoke in favor of the prowess of his nationality a dispute arose, when the former drew a knife with which he stabbed BECK in the breast. The wound was not of a serious nature, and BECK was able to attend yesterday to prosecute. The prisoner was held to answer.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.108⅞	600 N. Y. Cen. & H. R 93⅛
20,000 do.........109	700 do.........b. c. 93⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.107⅛	10 do.........94⅛
15,000 do.........c.107⅞	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 89
8,500 U. S. 5s,10-40,C..106⅛	2,000 do.........89⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..107⅛	100 Erie Railway.........22⅛
5,000 do.........107¾	600 L. S. & M. S. R.........91¼
10,000 do.........107⅛	50 do.........91⅛
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c 62⅛	10 do.........92
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., s60.........61	400 do.........b. c. 91⅜
	200 Harlem R.........b. c.132⅛
10,000 do.........61⅛	100 Reading R.........b. c. 94⅞
20,000 do.........61¼	15 Panama R.........94
2,000 Georgia St. 7s.........92⅛	21 do.........92
9,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 30½	200 Chi. & N. W. R.........83¼
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.........89	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref 85⅛
1,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax. 23⅛	500 do.........b. c. 85⅛
5,000 Ohio & M. C.bds 89	500 do.........b60 85⅛
3,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds.........89	200 Clev. & P. R.........b. c.106⅛
	35 N. J. Cen. R.........100⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.........86	5 do.........101⅛
	5 do.........101⅛
21,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.........81	200 Mil. & St. P. R.........60⅛
	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 76⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, reg'd, o.. 50	100 Tol., W. & W.........50
20 Bk. of Commerce.125	100 do.........49⅛
20 Continental Bk.........94⅛	100 do.........b. c. 50
22 do.........b. c. 95½	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.
5 Imp. & Tr. Bk.........157	Guar'd.........93⅛
37 Del. & H. C. Co.........119	100 do.........93⅛
100 Canton Co.........64	200 Chi. & Alt. Pref.........117
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.........40⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. R.........34⅛
200 Adams Ex.........b. c. 65⅛	200 Del., L. & W. R.........105⅛
15 do.........66	100 do.........105⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.........14½	200 Mor. & E. R.........b. c. 88
100 H. & St. Jo. R.........110	

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.........113	100 West. U. Tel.........34⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅛	300 Mariposa Pf.........11
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.109	300 Wells-Far.Ex.Scp. 2⅜
100,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.107⅛	50 Adams Ex.........65⅛
2,000 do.........107⅛	400 Harlem R.........133
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅛	300 Reading R.........93⅛
25,000 do.........108⅛	20 do.........94⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3.........106⅛	200 L. S. & M. So. R.. 90⅛
	100 Chi. & R. I. R.........113
1,000 Tenn. St.6s,x.c. 63⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.........49⅛
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 61⅛	200 do.........49⅛
2,000 So.Car. 6s, April & October.........78	100 Ohio & Miss. R.........34⅛
	100 Chicago & Alt. R.115
3,000 Mo. State 6s.........89	100 Morris & Es. R.........88⅛
3,000 Cen.P. R.G'd bs. 87	200 Bos., H. & E. R.........3⅛
20,000 do.........86⅛	100 Del., Lack.& W.R.105⅛
4,000 U. Pac. 1st M.........82⅛	1000 Col., C. & I. C. R. 18

MONDAY, July 25—A. M.

The excitement in the markets, growing out of the War in Europe, was materially heightened last week by the positive declaration of hostilities between France and Prussia, and the effect was an extreme additional advance of Seven ₱ cent. in Gold, or from 116⅛ as on Saturday week, to 123¼@123¾ ₱ cent. A subsequent fall occurred to 118½; then another rise to 120½, and finally on Saturday afternoon a settling down to 119¾ ₱ cent. In the fore part of the week the Money market advanced to 7 ₱ cent. for carrying over Gold balances, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Stocks, except the Public Funds, on which 5 ₱ cent. continued to be accepted by lenders in most instances. On Friday, after the decline in Gold, and the closing out of some of the *long* accounts in both Stocks and Gold, Money began to be offered with much freedom again, and by Saturday afternoon the rates to the Brokers had returned to 5@6 ₱ cent.

The decline of the week in the United States Public Funds, taking the 5-20s of 1867 as the standard, was only 1@1¼ ₱ cent., and only ½ ₱ cent., in 1862s, and 1 ₱ cent. in the 5 ₱ cents known as 10-40s. The State Stocks have had some ups and downs, the heaviest ultimate fall being in new Tennesses from 64¾ to 61¼, after being as low at one time as 58¾ ₱ cent. The Railway Bonds dealt in at Frankfort and other points on the Continent, and Chicago and North-western Preferred Stock, held largely in Holland, have suffered a temporary depression, 5@8 ₱ cent. on the former and 2¼@3 ₱ cent. on the latter, owing to some panic-purchases on the other side ordered resold here. The amounts altogether are not large, nor could important sums be forced on sale here in the present condition of the market, without a further heavy concession in price. At the same time there is no difficulty encountered by European orders in selling United States 5-20s, without respect to the amounts offered. The total of these thus far returned or already sold to arrive, may be estimated at seven millions of dollars, and the latest tone of the London market would indicate that the operation is now more likely to fall off than to increase as the Foreign markets become familiarized with the condition of War.

In the Railway Shares the fluctuations of the week were against the market, heavily so against Lake Shore, and some other of the Western lines, but at the close the feeling was one of dullness rather than depression. The restored ease in money, and the abatement in the Gold excitement, are calculated to restore confidence to this department of the Exchange, especially as reports come in most favorably for the Summer traffic, and the prospects of a very large Fall business, from abundant harvests throughout the West.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury now holds Gold Coin (July 23) as follows, compared with the First of June and First of July respectively:

	June 1.	July 1.	July 23.
Total on hand......	$106,789,732	$112,776,449	$105,600,000
For Depositors.....	35,395,800	34,547,120	40,700,000
Government Gold..	$71,393,932	$78,229,329	$64,900,000

The Currency balance is $30,500,000 as against $28,945,000 at the beginning of the month. The Gold paid out for July interest at New-York thus far amounts to $16,557,684, or $8,431,358 in excess of the Customs receipts in the same time. The Office here has also sold $2,625,000 Gold for Sinking Fund account, since July 1. The net loss of Gold at the Washington and other Offices than New-York, over Customs receipts, would appear to be $2,273,971. The whole reduction is $13,329,329, of which $7,176,449 has been drawn out in Coin chiefly for shipment to Europe. The shipments of Gold Coin for the fortnight from New-York amount to $7,668,330; of other Gold and Silver $1,173,289.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 23, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans................	$2,713,480
Decrease in Specie................	6,770,076
Increase in other Legal Tenders	517,370
Decrease in Deposits................	366,842
Increase in Circulation................	971,551

	July 24, '69.	July 23, '70.	July 16, '70.
National Capital....	$73,914,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital..........	11,250,305	12,129,800	12,129,800
Total..........	$85,165,212	$85,162,000	$85,162,000
Loans..........	259,614,689	286,291,098	283,577,618
Gold and Gold Notes..	30,079,424	34,365,612	41,135,688
Other Legal Tenders..	54,271,862	53,978,711	53,461,341
Deposits..........	193,622,260	233,965,513	233,832,355
Circulation..........	33,961,027	32,999,337	32,027,786
In Sub-Treasury......	96,079,045	81,192,704	82,438,025

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	July 16, '70.	July 23, '70.	July 24, '69.
On deposits..........	$233,832,355	$233,965,513	$193,622,260
Circulation..........	32,027,786	32,999,337	33,961,027
Total..........	$265,860,141	$266,964,850	$227,583,287
25 ₱ ct. would be..	$66,465,035	$66,241,212	$56,895,822
They held: In gold and Green-backs..........	94,597,029	88,344,323	84,351,286
Excess..........	$28,131,994	$22,103,111	$27,455,464
Rate for Money..	5 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,456,690, against the total entries of $5,128,497 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,567,466, against $4,668,910 same week last year. The export of Specie, $6,101,352, against $3,082,015 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,542,008. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,460 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January..........	$23,204,519	*June..........	$29,103,991
February..........	23,831,656	July 9..........	4,412,879
March..........	22,253,954	July 16..........	5,372,109
April..........	28,567,274	July 23..........	5,456,690
May..........	24,616,608		
Total since Jan. 1..........			$171,819,780
Against same date, 1869..........			178,653,830
Decrease since Jan. 1..........			$6,834,050

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January..........	$12,893,166	*June..........	$10,025,271
February..........	11,940,146	July 6..........	4,192,846
March..........	15,943,095	July 13..........	3,924,415
April..........	14,697,825	July 20..........	3,567,466
May..........	15,115,599		
Total since Jan. 1..........			$98,299,829
Against same date 1869..........			98,085,792
Increase since Jan. 1..........			$214,037

* Unofficial.
Gold, June 23, 1870.......... 119¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, June 24, 1869.......... 136⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January..........	$2,683,392	*June..........	$4,925,311
February..........	2,194,256	July 9..........	997,886
March..........	1,521,001	July 16..........	2,740,267
April..........	1,098,616	July 23..........	6,107,352
May..........	4,485,373		
Total since Jan. 1..........			$26,747,454
Against same date 1869..........			21,305,588
Increase since Jan. 1..........			$5,441,866

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January..........	$10,152,398	January..........	$17,693,723
February..........	11,951,925	February..........	1,793,043
March..........	12,264,608	March..........	3,766,313
April..........	13,193,872	April..........	836,564
May..........	11,085,468	May..........	16,918,162
June..........	10,263,804	June..........	2,034,251
July 2..........	638,000	July 2..........	6,229,230
July 9..........	2,370,723	July 9..........	4,105,004
July 16..........	2,585,595	July 16..........	3,518,861
July 23..........	2,542,008	July 23..........	2,704,589
Total 1870....	$74,048,498	Total 1870....	$59,599,740
Total 1869....	23,031,367	Total 1869....	61,741,051

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 24, '69.
American Gold...	116⅝@123¾@118⅞@120⅛@119¾	136⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862..........	109⅛@108⅞@109	123⅝
Consolidated 5-20s..........	108⅛@107⅝	120½
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s..........	107⅝@106⅛	111⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson..........	96⅛@93⅜	...
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip..........	92@88⅛	...
Rock Island..........	114@110@113¼	114⅜
Lake Shore..........	96¼@90¼	105⅛
North-western..........	88@82⅛	79⅝
Reading..........	100@93⅞	97⅜
North-western Preferred..........	87⅛@85	94
Ohio and Mississippi..........	35⅛@34⅛	31⅛
Pacific Mail..........	42⅛@40⅛	84⅛
St. Paul Preferred..........	79⅛@76⅛	87⅛
St. Paul Common..........	63⅛@60⅜	76⅜
New Tennessee 6s..........	64@58⅛@61	57⅜
Old Virginia 6s..........	65@65	58⅛
New-Jersey Central..........	102⅛@100⅛	102
Toledo and Wabash..........	51⅛@49⅛	73⅛

The Gold market was rather more excited than on Friday, owing to contradictory telegrams from the London market, and a further advance in the Bank of England rate of Interest to 4 ₱ cent. The sales ran up from 118⅞ to 120½, and back to 119⅝@119⅞ ₱ cent. There was no exciting War news. The Money market was easier, 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and the Public Funds steady. The Railway speculation was the dullest of the week, and, as usual on Saturday in the heated term, the Brokers left the Exchange early.

The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions by the steamers of the day amount to $2,283,172, and for the week to $6,101,352—of which $5,503,180 is American Gold Coin, $181,500 Spanish Doubloons to Havana, and $416,672 Gold bars, Silver bars and Coin, and Foreign Coin. The Treasury received during the week $2,542,008 for Gold Customs, and paid out $2,704,589 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Bank Statement shows a decrease of $6,770,076 in the Gold averages, of which $4,029,200 out of the Bank of New-York, whose report shows only $1,566,000 loss of Deposits. There is some "muddle" in the way of rendering to the Clearing-house the returns of this particular Bank in regard to their Gold Deposits, general and "special," which destroys the consistency of the aggregate Bank Statement. The Banks add $2,713,480 to their Loans and Discounts; $517,370 to the Greenback average, while the Circulation, (correcting an error in the Bank of Commerce last week,) is up $971,551. The general line of Deposits is down $366,842, while they should be down about $2,500,000, had all the Gold come out of the Deposits as reported last week. This is about the sum of inconsistency in the Bank of New-York returns, which we respectfully suggest ought to be corrected for a "fair start" next week.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..........	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	108½	109
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	107⅝	107⅝
American Gold Coin..........	118⅝	119¾
Bills on London, 60 days..........	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	60¼	61
New-York Central and Hudson..........	93½	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates..	88½	88½
Reading Railroad..........	94⅛	93⅞
Chicago and Rock Island..........	113⅜	113¼
North Western Common..........	82⅞	82¾
North Western Preferred..........	85	85
Pacific Mail Company..........	40½	40½
St. Paul Preferred..........	76⅜	76½
St. Paul Common..........	60⅝	60⅝
Lake Shore..........	91	90¾
Ohio and Mississippi..........	34⅝	34½
New-Jersey Central..........	101	100¼
Toledo and Wabash..........	49⅝	49¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 23.

Gold receipts..........	$457,878 82
Gold payments..........	1,525,045 56
Gold balance..........	69,773,444 09
Currency receipts..........	505,817 40
Currency payments..........	363,966 52
Currency balance..........	11,419,259 60
Customs..........	238,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C..........	1,509,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....112¾	5-20 coup., 1867.........107⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881.....112¾	5-20 coup., 1868.........108⅛
5-20 coup., 1862.........109	10-40 reg.........106⅛
5-20 coup., 1864.........108¼	10-40 coup.........106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865.........108¾	6's currency.........110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865.....107⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 61⅛	Illinois Canal bds, '70.100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.. 61¼	Illinois coupon 6s, '77..100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 60	Illinois coupon 6s, '79..100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92½	Illinois War Loan.........100
North Carolina 6s,old. 49	Indiana 6 ₱ ct., W. L.100
N. C. Funding Act, '68 33	Michigan 6 ₱ cent.. '73 97
N. C. new bonds.........30⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ cent.. '78 97
N. C. Special Tax.........22⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ cent.. '83 97
S. Carolina 6s.........81	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78.100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 78	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.100
Missouri 6s.........88⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
Louisiana 6s.........69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Connecticut 6s.........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
Rhode Island 6s.........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Alabama 5s.........70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Alabama 8s.........98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.........100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.........103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 88	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bs.. 77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 88	T.W.&W.con.cv.S.F.. 79
N. N. Cen. 7s, '76.........103	Gt. West. 1st, '88.........89
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76.103	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.........75
N. N. Cen. 7s, '65-'76.103	Gal. & Chi. 2d.........90
Erie 1st Ext.........95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.........96
Erie 1st ind.........97	Clev. & Tol. Sink. Fd. 98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.........96	N. J. Cent. new Bds. 102¼
Harlem 1st.........101	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 88
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.........100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.........98
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bs.........92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.........90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.........75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.........94	Chi. & Alton Sink. F. 90
Pac.R. 7s, guar. by Mo 94	Chi. & Alton Income. 95
Cen. Pac. Bs.........86⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st.........95
Union Pac. 1st Bs.........81⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds. 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70.........110	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 86
Alton & T.H. 2d Pref. 87	Mil. & St. P. 2d.........84
Chi. & N. W. S. Fd.........100	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.........81
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 91	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.........63
Chi. & N. W. 1st.........94	Tol., P. & War., E. D 83
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts.107	Tol., P. & War., W. D 83
Del., L. & West 1st.........98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.........97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 93	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.........137	Continental.........95½
Mechanics'.........134	St. Nicholas.........118
Union.........124	Park.........163
America.........144	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
City.........205	Fourth National.........107
Phenix.........106	Ninth National.........109
Tradesmen's.........150	Tenth National.........125
Mechanics'&Traders' 120	Oriental.........160
Seventh Ward.........108	Gold Exchange.........60
State of New-York.........110¼	Del. & Hud. Canal.........119
Commerce.........125	Penn. Coal.........221
Ocean.........87	Canton Co., Balt.........64
Mercantile.........126	West. U. Tel.........34
American Exchange.112	Quicksilver Min.........5⅛
Chatham.........167	Quicksilver Pf.........9
Bank of Republic.........119	Mariposa Min.........5
Bank of N. America...106	Mariposa Pf.........11⅛
Hanover.........105	Adams Express.........65⅛
Irving.........116	Wells-Fargo Express. 14⅛
East River.........115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
Market.........124	Am. Express.........43⅛
Nassau.........107	Pacific Mail.........40⅛
Shoe and Leather.........166	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE AT NINETY, BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks..........	14	Spirits Turp., bbls...	35
Cotton, bales..........	551	Resin, bbls..........	1,453
Copper, cakes..........	373	Stearine, pks..........	100
Copper, bbls..........	13	Butter, pks..........	1,068
Eggs, bbls..........	616	Cheese, boxes..........	8,228
Flour, bbls..........	14,896	Tallow, pks..........	13
Wheat, bushels..........	202,953	Oil, lard, bbls..........	50
Corn, bushels..........	110,394	Pea-nuts, bags..........	92
Oats, bushels..........	81,721	Starch, boxes..........	900
Beans, bushels..........	75	Tobacco, hhds..........	165
Hemp, bales..........	10	Whisky, bbls..........	514
Leather, sides..........	6,416	Wool, bales..........	956

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Dauntless*, for Falmouth for orders—14,096 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Indrusta*, for Cork for orders—31,507 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—5 pks. Glassware, 34 bales Skins, 257 bales Cotton, 8 boxes Clocks, 32,866 boxes Cheese, 24 Car-wheels, 46 tcs. Lard, 10 cases Hardware, 15,560 bushels Wheat, 4 boxes Boots, 7 cases Organs, 193 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—24,146 bushels Wheat, 230 bags Waste, 5,889 boxes Cheese, 12 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Machinery, 55 tcs. Beef, 210 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 24 bbls. Fish-oil, 101 hhds. Tobacco, 600 pks. Tobacco, 400 bbls. Ground Bones, 8 pks. Sperm Oil, 16 cases Potash.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for Glasgow—60 pks. Tobacco, 1,800 bbls. Flour, 757 boxes Cheese, 9,794 bushels Wheat, 8 casks Fish Foots, 21 boxes Clocks.

By the ship *Shakespeare*, for Hamburg—266,736 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Paquete de Nueva York*, for Oporto—9,600 Staves, 20 cases Maizena, 596 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Argonaut*, for Bremen—4,780 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—100 bbls. Pork, 1 box Ingot Copper, 23 cases Sewing-machines, 12 cases Machinery, 60 bbls. Pot-ashes, 1 bbl. Wax, 2 cases Maiden Hair, 22 cases Embroideries, 2 cases Cigars, 11 bbls. Sweeps, 39 bbls. Fish-roes, 20 bales Hay, 6 pks. Carriages, 1 case Ramrods, 2 Horses, 40 cases Pistols, 8 pks. Glass-ware.

ASHES—Have been in fair request at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 697 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request at uniform rates; sales, here, 2,163 bags by the *South America* at 12⅛c.@12⅝c., gold, in bond, and 142 bags by the *Elizabeth*, on private terms; also, in Baltimore, 4,500 bags by the *Agnes*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15⅛c.@19⅛c.; Laguayra at 16⅛c.@18⅛c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17⅛c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c; Costa Rica, 15⅛c.@19⅛c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15⅛c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c. @17c.: San Domingo, in bond, 8⅛c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather stronger in price, though without activity. Sales, 530 bales for prompt delivery, including 374 bales to spinners, and 156 bales to speculators. Also, 1,750 bales for forward delivery, including 550 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, 19c.@19⅛c.; 800 bales, do., for August, 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; 100 bales, do., September, 17c.; 300 bales, for New-Orleans, November, 16⅛c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing firm at quotations. Total sales for the week have been 7,080 bales, including 1,911 bales for export, 3,977 bales to spinners, and 1,192 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery has been fairly active, but prices irregular, closing quiet, at the following quotations: 19⅛c. for July; 17⅛c. for August; 16⅞c. for September; 16⅛c. for October; and 16⅛c. for November and December. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been as follows: For July, 4,100 bales at 18⅛c.@19⅛c.; for August, 3,200 bales at 17⅛c.@18⅛c.; for September, 1,800 bales at 16⅞c.@17⅛c.; for October, 1,800 bales at 16⅛c.@17⅛c.; for November, 700 bales at 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; and for December, 100 bales at 17⅛c. The exports from this port for the week have been to Liverpool, 5,527 bales; to Hamburg, 190 bales; to Christiana, 50 bales; total, 5,767 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been to Liverpool, 14,691 bales; to the Continent, 2,816 bales; total, 17,507 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	15½	15¾	16	16¼
Good Ordinary..........	17½	17¾	18	18¼
Low Middling..........	19½	19¾	20	20¼
Middling..........	20¾	20⅞	20¾	21
Good Middling..........	22	22¼	22½	22¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	3,464
Receipts last week..........	7,780
Receipts the preceding week..........	10,686
Receipts since Sept. 1..........	720,756
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870..........	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	838,720
Export clearances since our last..........	257
Exports since Sept. 1..........	416,680
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870..........	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	328,579
Estimated stock here..........	26,250

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates..........	2,818,700
Receipts same time 1868-69..........	2,035,875
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868..	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates..........	2,160,900
Exports same time 1868-69..........	1,424,425
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868..........	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year..........	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates..........	126,750
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869..........	38,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869..........	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868..........	38,130
Crop of 1868-69..........	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68..........	2,480,835
Crop of 1866-67..........	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5..........	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,353
Sept. 12..........	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19..........	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26..........	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3..........	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,828	9,813
Oct. 10..........	24,384	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17..........	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24..........	34,030	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31..........	45,397	7,896	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7..........	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,286	35,989
Nov. 14..........	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21..........	76,238	27,195	72,648	48,223	30,036	46,808
Nov. 28..........	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5..........	77,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12..........	89,000	42,919	86,774	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19..........	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26..........	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2..........	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9..........	79,450	37,882	65,747	41,360	101,620	47,417
Jan. 17..........	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	38,748	42,431
Jan. 23..........	83,028	87,524	80,783	33,169	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30..........	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,917
Feb. 6..........	90,579	62,908	54,858	21,377	108,739	58,556
Feb. 13..........	44,254	59,445	68,799	39,985	97,568	71,541
Feb. 20..........	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	64,624	62,761
Feb. 27..........	98,948	86,952	55,000	58,058	80,717	71,507
March 5..........	77,451	55,685	47,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12..........	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,571
March 19..........	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281
March 26..........	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2..........	36,529	56,408	32,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9..........	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16..........	33,738	36,755	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,570
April 23..........	18,476	47,774	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646
April 30..........	17,505	56,302	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159
May 7..........	13,894	39,805	21,050	33,121	57,036	37,705
May 14..........	10,860	37,980	21,608	31,330	38,977	50,233
May 21..........	6,149	16,956	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,899
May 28..........	6,150	16,978	15,180	32,494	30,771	37,542
June 4..........	4,306	3,593	11,689	16,034	22,258	36,513
June 11..........	2,718	12,623	10,133	26,016	17,359	22,980
June 18..........	3,544	2,833	10,693	7,684	15,348	40,284
June 25..........	2,487	8,160	8,578	7,841	13,187	20,358
July 2..........	2,427	4,572	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,514
July 9..........	2,561	1,999	3,493	5,702	9,571	24,530
July 16..........	3,202	3,924	3,034	1,957	10,063	29,647
July 23..........	2,004	117	2,788	315	7,151	17,530

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans..........	1,743	55,028	3,709	2,099
Mobile..........	409	15,642	....	500
Galveston..........	301	7,980	1,914	....
Florida..........	....	....	....	....
Savannah..........	1,798	4,543	3,541	....
Charleston..........	780	6,100	....	....
New-York..........	1,135	26,259	5,527	240
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	985	11,200	....	....
Total this week..........	7,151	126,752	14,691	2,839
Previously reported.	2,811,537	....	1,463,667	679,719
Total since Sept. 1,'69	2,818,688	126,752	1,478,358	682,558
Same time last year..	2,035,872	38,000	976,899	447,518

Statistical Position.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool..........	607,000	352,930	602,500
Afloat from India..........	342,000	558,000	649,000
Afloat from America..........	62,000	31,000	17,000
Stock in London..........	26,190	58,509	36,123
Afloat for London..........	50,000	75,000	130,000
Stock in Havre..........	158,000	46,928	41,923
Afloat for Havre..........	55,000	148,961	35,833
Stock in Bremen..........	24,000	8,745	11,830
Afloat for Bremen..........	1,000	6,117	8,627
Stock in United States ports.	126,752	38,009	76,911
Stock in the interior towns...	26,425	1,735	7,480
Total..........	1,478,367	1,315,990	1,663,327
Excess in visible supply compared with 1869	....	162,371	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	189,960
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	45,000	110,000	105,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8⅝d.	13d.	10¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20⅛c.	34⅛c.	31⅛c.
Price of Gold..........	119	135⅛	143¼

Stocks in the Interior Towns July 22.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga..........	4,265	494
Columbus, Ga..........	2,780	156
Macon, Ga..........	4,012	128
Selma, Ala..........	1,437	160
Montgomery, Ala..........	2,918	380
Memphis, Tenn..........	7,312	344
Nashville, Tenn..........	3,703	73
Total..........	26,425	1,735

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last. The demand for shipping grades has been mainly for lines of Extra State, deliverable last half of August, on the basis of $6 50, but the general asking price for such lots has been $6 75 ₱ bbl. For immediate delivery, there has been very little inquiry for other than job lots, which have been available at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The leading holders, however, have been unwilling to make any important concessions. Medium and high grades have been slow of sale at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,850 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 60; very good to very choice do. at $6 60@$7 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 75, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Sour Flour, ₱ bbl..........	$5 00@$6 25
No. 2 Flour..........	4 75@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western..........	5 50@ 6 25
Extra State..........	6 25@ 7 10
Extra City, shipping grades..........	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee..........	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..........	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	6 65@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl..	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour has been in light demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 50 for poor to good ordinary, and at $7 50@$10 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, ranging from $5 30@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Corn-meal rules quiet since our last, at $5 25@$5 35 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl..........	$5 65@$6 30
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl..........	6 30@ 5 70
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₱ bbl..........	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl...	5 30@ 7 25
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl...	5 25@ 6 15
Corn-meal, puncheons..........	27 50@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in, but has been irregular in price. There has been a more active export call for Spring, which has been available at a reduction of about 2c. ₱ bushel. The purchases have been mainly of good to very choice No. 1, and soft to prime No. 2 Spring—the latter in part to arrive next week. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in more urgent request, mainly on speculative account, and free operations in Amber, in store, have been reported at from $1 55@$1 57 ₱ bushel, the market closing rather in favor of sellers; some shipping demand has been noted for Amber Winter, afloat, on the basis of about $1 54, but this rate was below the views of most sellers. White was a little more sought after within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 192,000 bushels, part in store and to arrive, including inferior to choice White Western, at $1 60@$1 80; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 57, chiefly at $1 55@$1 57, for good to prime Amber, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 48@$1 51; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 40 for poor to prime Milwaukee, closing at $1 38@$1 40 for good to prime, afloat and to arrive; $1 23@$1 33 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 17@$1 23; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 10@$1 16, ₱ bushel; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 54@$1 56⅛, chiefly Amber at $1 56, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active and lower, though closing rather more steadily, with some speculative inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,500 bushels, at 95c.@$1 04 for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 98c.@$1 02 for boat-loads; $1 05@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 15@$1 20 for White do., and 88c.@95c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet on a basis of $1 12@1 15 for State, and 98c. @$1 05 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley rules quite dull and nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,750 bushels. Oats have been in quite limited demand and quoted heavy and lower. The inquiry has been mainly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels at 62c.@64c. for poor to prime mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 63c. afloat for good boat-loads; 68c.@71c. for ordinary to choice White State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 55c. for very poor Prince Edward's Island, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 15,560 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,900 bbls. Flour, and 33,940 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 14,096 bushels Wheat for Falmouth and orders; 31,507 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 596 bbls. Flour, and 9,500 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in more demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request since our last at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 28,833 Hides and 136 bales do.; sales, 20,625 Hides and 10 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Ox, 27¼ lbs.; 2,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¼ lbs.; 1,300 Dry Entre Rios, 23 lbs., private terms; 4,700 Dry Montevideo (part to arrive,) 22 lbs., 23c. gold selected; 150 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 650 Dry Acapulco, 21 lbs.; 500 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs.; 3,550 Dry Bogota, &c., 20@3. lbs.; 150 Dry California Kips, 11 lbs.; 500 Dry Mexican, 11 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,775 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., 12c. currency as they run; 2,500 City Slaughter Steers, 65 @70 lbs., 11⅛c.@11⅛c. currency; 10 Bales Calcutta Cow, 11 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 121,300 Hides and 660 Bales, (same time last year 172,100 Hides and 50 bales,) as follows: 39,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 19,400 Dry Montevideo, 18,000 Dry Rio Grande, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 1,200 Dry California, 1,900 Dry Tampico, 2,900 Dry Central American, 7,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 11,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 900 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 200 Dry and Salted West India, 1,200 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 5,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 1,600 Wet Salted Para, 2,300 Wet Salted Texas, 900 Wet Salted Havana, 660 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request since our last, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and bouyant, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28⅛c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26⅛c.@27⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27⅛c.@28⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco Light, 26⅛c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26⅛c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been light since our last, on the basis of previous quotations: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c. @45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@97c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed..	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed..........	24c.@25c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades..........	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades..........	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico..........	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands..........	—@—	30c.@50c.
New Orleans..........	—@—	70c.@97c.

NAVAL STORES—Bacon has been very quiet and nearly nominal in price, on the basis of $1 65@$1 70 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,453 bbls. Tar dull and unchanged. Crude Turpentine neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand and quoted firmer at from 39⅛c.@40c., chiefly at 40c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40⅛c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 65@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet since our last and quoted weak on the basis of 12⅛c. in bulk, and 17c. in shipping order, ₱ gallon. Refined has been less sought after at irregular prices. Sales have been reported here since our last of 3,250 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 24c.; 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 24⅛c., and 1,500 bbls. do., August to October, at 25⅛c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. for July delivery, on private terms; and 3,500 bbls. do., August, at 24⅛c.@24⅛c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 4,780 bbls. for Bremen, and 266,736 gallons for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited demand, quotations ranging from 28⅛c.@31c. as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules dull and heavy at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c.@4⅛c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has been a trifle lower, but more active at the reduced figures, closing with more steadiness. Prime Mess has been in good request at firmer rates. Other kinds have attracted but little attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., at $30 12½@$30 25 for Western Mess, $29 25@$29 50 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 50 for Prime, $29 50@$30 for City Mess ₱ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, including seller July and August, at $30 12½@$30 50, chiefly $30 12½@$30 25 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 140 pks. at 12⅛c. @13⅛c. for shoulders; 20c.@24⅛c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs.; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and quiet at about 15⅛c.@15⅛c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15⅛c.@16c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been very moderately inquired for, but has been quoted rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 tcs. at 15c.@17⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅛c.@16⅛c. for City, and 16⅛c.@17c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller for July and August, at 17c. ₱ lb. Beef has been fairly active and firm; sales have been reported since our last, of 500 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in brisk request at $26@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 1,850 tcs. Beef Hams have been dull and nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in less request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,068 pkgs. Cheese has been in light demand at from 4c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 3,228 boxes.

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady; 50 tcs. Carolina brought $8 75; and 350 bags Rangoon, $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been very dull at our quotations. Honduras Deer, 37⅛c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42⅛c.; Vera Cruz, 37⅛c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency. Receipts, 59 bales from Para, 26 bales from Curacoa, 16 bales from Vera Cruz, and 21 bales Texas and Southern. Goat have been salable and steady; sales, 100 bales Mexican, 18 bales Payta, 8 bales Maracaibo, and 4 bales Peruvian, on private terms. Receipts, 496 bales from Tampico, 215 bales from Curacoa, 5 bales from Vera Cruz, 14 bales from Galveston, and 23 bales from Indianola. We quote: Tampico Goat, 55c.@57⅛c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57⅛c.; Vera Cruz, 52⅛c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 58c.@65c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c. currency.

SUGARS—The main inquiry has been for box Sugar, in which a fair business has been transacted, but at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 262 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 10⅛c.@10⅛c., and 1,300 boxes Havana at from 9⅛c.@11⅛c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, ranging from 12c.@14⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 55,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Choice; 33,000 lbs. Stearine at 17⅛c.@21c.; 28,000 lbs. Grease at 9⅛c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at drooping prices; sales 275 bbls. at $1 02@$1 02⅛, for wood and iron-bound pks., chiefly at $1 02 ₱ gallon; receipts, 514 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been comparatively tame to-day, yet rates have been quoted steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 31,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. by steam and 10d. by sail, ₱ bushel. For London, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 12d. ₱ bushel; and 480 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, with equal to 2,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a brig with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at about 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For the Mediterranean and back, an American brig of 375 tons capacity, at $5,000 gold.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Coblentz dispatch of yesterday says that a Prussian force from Saarlouis, which crossed the French border on Saturday to reconnoiter in the direction of St. Avold and Metz, encountered an outpost of French troops, and after a brisk skirmish retired, leaving two men on the field. The French loss is set at ten or twelve killed. A Forbach dispatch, of Saturday, also contains a report of a Prussian repulse at that point, followed by a reconnoissance on Prussian soil by the French. A Berlin dispatch says the only written document received by the Prussian from the French Government since the beginning of the present difficulty was received at 1½ P. M. on Tuesday last, and that was the declaration of war. It asserts that the Emperor is obliged to consider the effort to place a Prussian Prince on the Spanish throne as an attack on the security of France; that Prussia, in refusing to disavow the scheme, had again menaced France and European equilibrium, particularly as Prussia had made this refusal more significant, by sending an account to other European Powers of her refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and concludes by saying that the French Government, in taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures rendered necessary by the circumstances, considers itself at war with Prussia. The official journal of Austria says that that Government having exhausted all means of mollifying NAPOLEON and preventing war, has resolved to observe a strict neutrality, but to keep a careful watch for chances of peaceful settlement. Russia, according to a Paris dispatch, is determined to use all means to limit the theater of the war, and abridge its duration. Dispatches from Berlin represent that demonstrations in favor of Prussia have taken place in various cities of Italy, and that the Italian Government had proclaimed neutrality. Russian neutrality is again asserted in these dispatches. A London dispatch says the French Government persists in its intention to treat neutral shipping as in 1854, without regard to the provisions of the Paris Convention. The Queen of Prussia, on quitting the Rhine Provinces for Berlin, issued an address to the people, in which she says that during the twenty years of her residence among them she experienced nothing but attachment and devotion for the King, his children and herself. Sacred duties call her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany she regards as the voice of God. Prussian vessels were cruising in the British Channel and North Sea to intercept supplies of coal for the French fleet. A loan of 5,000,000 thalers, on deposit of American securities, was recently made by the Bank of Frankfort....Up to 4 P. M. yesterday no news of an engagement between the French and Prussian troops had been received in London.

GENERAL.

The reported assassination of forty-two citizens of Remedios, Cuba, by Spanish volunteers is denied in a Havana dispatch to-day. The same dispatch says the Spanish Colonial Minister has offered the Captain-General reinforcements, but the latter has declined them.

The Chinese Embassy now in Madrid, in reply to a dispatch sent to Paris, asking if they would be well received in view of the recent massacre in Pekin, received assurances from the French Government that a kind reception would be tendered them.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN made a rapid visit to Long Branch on Saturday, had a protracted interview with the President, and at the close of it took the first train for Washington.

In Chicago, on Friday night, a large building on Carroll-street, used as a pork-packing establishment and for a residence, was destroyed by fire. A Mrs. KELLEY, living in the house, was burned to death. The loss by the fire is $20,000.

The President of the "Red Stocking" Base-ball Club published a card on Saturday in the Cincinnati papers, in reply to articles recently published charging the Club with unfair playing, playing for bets, &c. He denies the charges, and concludes by saying that, though the "Red Stockings" may be defeated, the Club will not be destroyed.

The heat has ranged in St. Louis for the past week from 97° to 104°, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., and the deaths from sun-stroke are numerous.

In the injunction case against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on Saturday morning, restraining the Company from further issuing bonds under act of the Connecticut Legislature, on the statement that no defense would be made against a perpetual injunction, a hearing on the question of appointing a receiver was fixed for July 30.

Pay-master MYERS, of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, after he had paid off the laborers at "Devil's-Half-Acre," Delaware County, on Saturday, was surrounded by a party of Irish laborers and robbed of $8,840. Several arrests have been made, and much excitement prevails in the vicinity.

Chief-Justice PEARSON, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, on Saturday, rendered a decision in the habeas corpus cases of the prisoners taken by Col. KIRK. The latter's excuse for not producing them was deemed satisfactory, as KIRK was acting in obedience to the orders of a superior officer, the Governor. The Judge held, however, that the writ is not suspended, and issued an order addressed to the Marshal of the Supreme Court, to be shown to the Governor, for the immediate production before the Court, of ADOLPHUS G. MOORE, the prisoner in question. Eighteen other writs were issued by the Chief-Justice for other prisoners, in Caswell. Conflicts between white and colored soldiers are reported at Raleigh. No injuries are reported.

Lady FRANKLIN arrived in Cincinnati from California on Saturday, to confer with Capt. C. F. HALL in regard to his proposed Arctic expedition. She leaves for this City today.

A Washington dispatch says that the provisions of the postal convention, by which a cheap rate of postage to Germany was attained, are inoperative, at present, in consequence of the France and Prussian war, and all mail matter for North Germany and countries beyond will be sent by closed mail via Great Britain, at the rates established for that route of transmission.

The difficulty between the shoe-makers and manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., has been settled.

A St. Louis dispatch says that Col. DAVID H. BUELL, United States Army, commandant of the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was assassinated on Friday night by some person unknown. Col. BUELL was returning from a party at the residence of Gen. STURGIS when he was assailed.

Notice is renewed from Washington in relation to supplying artificial limbs to officers and soldiers wounded in the service of the United States, that upon application for limbs orders will be given by the Surgeon-General upon any manufacturer selected, who shall have filed bonds to furnish good and satisfactory limbs without extra charge to the soldier. Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Boiler Plate Company's rolling-mill was destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss $80,000 to $50,000.

During the storm at Coxsackie, on Saturday, a stable, owned by EDWIN HUBBEL, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with its contents, including two horses.

Our Washington correspondent writes that M. BERTHEMY has received telegraphic dispatches from France approving of the steps already taken in relation to the family and the remains of the late French Minister to Washington, and that M. TREILHARD, the present French Minister to Chili, will be accredited to Washington as M. PREVOST PARADOL'S successor.

The Postmaster-General has declined the offer of the Cunard Steam-ship Company to carry the mails, as it would be unjust to the Williams and Guion Company, with whom a contract has been made for two years.

The Secretary of the Interior proposes, if the authority is conferred upon him, to take Indian boys of suitable age, apprentice them to farmers until they learn how to till the soil, and then return them to their tribes with implements and other things necessary for farming. In this manner he thinks the Indians can be civilized.

A prominent gentleman of Newark, Mr. R. BACKUS, of the firm of BACKUS & Co., contractors and wharf-builders, was overcome by the heat on Saturday and now lies at the point of death from congestion of the brain.

The National Parties and their Positions.

The no-party movement which is heard of in two or three of the Southern States relies for its justification upon the alleged insufficiency and demoralization of the two great national organizations. Primarily, the plea is that the South is in no mood for general political discussion; but the main reasons are derived from a declared unwillingness to co-operate with either of the existing parties, on the ground that their usefulness is ended.

As a matter of fact, this view of the position is erroneous. There are divisions in both the Republican and the Democratic ranks, but none that indicate weakness or demoralization. It is the habit of each to belittle the other—to attribute to it weakness and incurable dissensions. Had very wise Republicans spoken truly, the Democracy would have gone out of sight long ago; and were sagacious Democratic journalists now to be believed, we might conclude that the days of the Republican Party are numbered. Nothing could be further from the truth in either case. Every election demonstrates the formidable popular strength of the Democratic minority; and the elections that come off this Fall will show how slightly differences of opinion in regard to open questions lessen the zeal or power of the Republican Party.

There is, too, an obvious distinction between the internal conflicts which disturb the harmony of the Democratic Party, and those which are unquestionably in progress among Republicans. The dominant Democratic element is a disorganizing one. The restless, rising influence in the Republican Party is one that will bring it more completely into accord with the growing sentiment of the country. The moderate, rational Democrats who accept the counsel of the Washington Committee, and treat as "dead issues" the questions arising out of the war and out of reconstruction, are powerless for national purposes in the party. They have brains enough, as the *World* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* daily demonstrate; they have men qualified for leadership, as Gen. ROSECRANS' letter to the Ohio Committee made apparent; and they have a certain prestige, as the result of Gov. HOFFMAN'S administration in New-York proves. And yet the extremists outnumber them overwhelmingly. The very members of the Congressional Committee, who urged forgetfulness of the "dead issues," actually refused to pronounce them dead, in the House of Representatives, by voting against a resolution affirming the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. They were quite willing that the country should credit them with moderation, but altogether unwilling to render that moderation practically available. Considering their action with exclusive reference to their own party's opinion, they were clearly right. Fine phrases cannot conceal the continued hostility of the main body of the party to those legislative results of the war, which, in the judgment of the country, are essential to its peace. Judge CRADDOCK, of Kentucky, who is discussing before the people of that State the political questions of the day, with especial reference to the maintenance intact of the Democracy as the white men's party, reflects the prevailing opinion of his party when he insists that "the Fifteenth Amendment, so called, was procured by fraud and coercion of such palpable and flagrant nature as to divest it of all legal validity as a part of the Constitution." Again he says:

"The Fifteenth Amendment is, as I contend, not part of the Constitution. But the Radical Party will enforce it as long as they are in power. When the power ceases, the amendment becomes a dead letter. There is no circumlocution in this mode of redress. The end is removed at once when those who are illegally enforcing it are driven from possession of the Government."

Misapprehension of this language is impossible. It shows that the Kentucky Democracy—which on these questions harmonizes with the National Democracy—stands in 1870 precisely where it stood in 1868, when nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The Blair-Brodhead letter affirmed no more and no less than Judge CRADDOCK now affirms. We have given the Judge's words, and we reproduce the words of the letter to exemplify the unchanging character of the Democracy—perhaps we should say of that portion of the Democracy which controls its policy.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect to declare these (the reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the Carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

The Mobile *Register* and Mr. HILL, of Georgia, point the same way. And the vehemence with which the country Democratic Press assails the *World* whenever it attempts to restrain the extreme tendencies of its party, leaves no room to doubt which of its sections is at this moment the stronger. While, then, divisions trouble the Democracy, the master-force within it retains the disorganizing purposes which have for years rendered the party a prolific source of mischief. It will enter upon the Fall campaign, therefore, with a record that is odious, and subject to the guidance of men who would undo the work of the last five years, with an utter indifference to consequences.

As for the Republican Party, the demoralization imputed to it by its enemies is simply the working of an influence which tends to liberalize its fiscal policy, and to cast off the burdens imposed by the monopolists. Here and there, of course, the party suffers from errors of the Administration in reference to local offices, but any weakness in this respect is infinitesimal compared with the strength derived from the general conduct of the Government. Aside from this weakness, there really is none that is not traceable to over-much devotion on the part of individual members to selfish interests in the matter of taxation. The injury necessarily extends in some degree to the party, which cannot divest itself of responsibility for the failure to meet the wants of the carrying trade, and for the retention of Customs duties imposed in the interest of monopolies. These considerations, however, are far outweighed by the general record of the party—by its success in restoring order and government to the South, and by the praise to which a large reduction of taxation fairly entitles it. With some members of the party, there may be more difficulty. In Ohio, especially, there is a wholesome determination to exact a reckoning from Representatives who have made themselves conspicuous by resistance to revenue reform; and with more or less force the same feeling exists in other States. These incidents of the coming canvass cannot be confounded with demoralization; and they reveal a temper and purpose so widely different from those which are uppermost in the Democracy, that there will be little difficulty in judging between them.

Work for the Pope.

A suggestion made recently that the Pope, being now infallible, should at once settle the rights and wrongs of the Franco-Prussian contest—that is, let us know which of the two belligerents has the better cause—has been received with unseemly mirth by some of our contemporaries. The *Sun*, in particular, has scouted it as absurd; but in reality there is nothing either absurd or ludicrous about it—supposing the infallibility dogma to be sound and well-established. It is true that the Pope is only infallible when speaking *ex cathedrâ*, as head of the Church, but then he can speak *ex cathedrâ* whenever he pleases. He is not in the position of a Court of law, which, however great its wisdom, can decide nothing until a *bona fide* case is brought before it, by real parties in a controversy. His position is that of a guardian or overseer, not of an arbitrator, and he is not bound to keep silence till his opinion is asked for. He can promulgate it any time he pleases, and, indeed, is bound to promulgate it whenever he thinks it will do any good.

Moreover, his jurisdiction extends over all matters of "faith and morals"—that is, over nearly everything of human concern. Those who flatter themselves that a war, for instance, or a political controversy, is something over which he does not claim jurisdiction, would do well to look at the Syllabus attached to the famous Encyclical Letter of 1866, before they again attempt to set limits to His Holiness' authority. But it ought not to be necessary to refer to the Syllabus to get at the exact truth of the matter. When anybody has jurisdiction of "faith and morals," he is competent to tell us not only what to believe, but what to do, and to refrain from doing. In other words, he is able to point out to every man his duty—to sovereigns and legislators among other people. The Pope is, therefore, just as able to say whether the King of Prussia or NAPOLEON is right in going to war as to tell whether A or B is justified in taking possession of a disputed horse or returning a blow. The term "morals" covers the whole field of human conduct, except the portion which is taken possession of by positive law, and even there the two exercise concurrent jurisdiction. But there is no rule of positive law prescribing the cases in which nations may or may not fight. The question of the propriety of going to war lies wholly within the domain of conscience, and there the Pope now reigns supreme—at least on earth.

He owes it, therefore, to civilization, to say nothing of religion, to take the present dispute in hand. If it continues, it is going to cause the slaughter of about two hundred thousand men on a moderate calculation, and the reduction of twice as many more to a condition of great misery, either through wounds, or the loss of friends or property. Moreover, it will cause, incidentally, the commission by many hundreds of thousands at "mortal sin," in one shape or another, and will lead millions not actually engaged in the conflict, to soil their souls by rejoicing over the calamities, or wishing for the destruction of one party or the other. It will not, it is true, lead to the scandal which was witnessed in the French-Austrian war of rival *Te Deums*, sung by the priests of the same church, for the success of opposite parties, because, the Prussians being heretics, their *Te Deums* will not count for anything; but it will nevertheless, doubtless lead, as all wars do, to the inadvertent bestowal of the approval of the ministers of the Church on many sorry acts and sorry people, unless the exact moral status of the combatants is defined at the outset by competent authority. To be sure, JOSEPH DE MAISTRE, who was not a bad theologian, although a layman, lays it down that war is a means appointed by God for the decision of international controversies; but then, DE MAISTRE did not know that the Pope was infallible. He held the opinion which has prevailed down to the present day, and which, indeed, has rendered the Council now sitting necessary.

What renders the Pope's duty in this matter all the easier—though it is hard to see how anything can be difficult or obscure to infallibility—is that the facts in the case are very few and simple. There has been no long negotiation, involving a voluminous correspondence to be examined. There are no remote or imperfectly chronicled transactions to be overhauled, or disputed trifles to be weighed. The dispute is chiefly about the moral condition of the disputants. No. 1 says No. 2 is a tricky, intriguing rascal; and the other replies that No. 1 is an unscrupulous and reckless scoundrel, and each appears to fancy that he is right. The Pope can end all this in a trice, and for the first time in the history of the human race, clear away the fog which, in the minds of one party or the other, surrounds the origin of all controversies. The King of Prussia, and all that portion of the Prussian people which believes in the existence of a Deity, are firmly satisfied that God is on their side; LOUIS NAPOLEON has just assured the Corps Legislatif that he starts for the battle-field in the full confidence that "God protects" him and the French army. But one or other is almost sure to be beaten, which will show that one or other has been mistaken, and we need hardly say that this will plunge thousands into a chaos of doubt about the moral government of the world. To allow the thing to go on in this old slipshod way, when there is an infallible moral judge sitting in Rome, who could settle the question before a shot was fired, would be ridiculous and mischievous. The Pope ought to let us know which is in the right; this will, in the first place, prevent any misdirection of our sympathy, and in the second, thoroughly demoralize whichever army is in the wrong, and make the victory of the righteous all the easier. It will, moreover, do much to prevent wars in future. People will not fight till they have heard from Rome, and, after having heard, they will probably find nobody to fight with. The Pope, we can assure him, is greatly mistaken, if he supposes that, in this utilitarian age, we are going to let him hide his light under a bushel. Having secured his dogma, he must use it for the benefit of mankind, and if he has jurisdiction over men's conduct, or is competent to direct their fealty, he must do it. The world will not be content to see him converted into a splendid and useless idol like Juggernaut or a Chinese Joss. He must carry his infallibility into the arena of busy life, and employ it in the prevention of the errors and follies by which human existence is made miserable, and the growth of the world in grace retarded.

Hidden Treasure.

There are romantic events even in the records of this matter-of-fact age, and one such is now in progress in the picturesque forest of Bondy. It is said that in the year 1793, an immense treasure, consisting of precious stones for the most part, was carried off from Meridon—where the Emperor NAPOLEON now has a private gun manufactory—and buried in this wood. Four people were engaged in concealing it. They were persons of distinction, and were in the confidence of the King LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE. Three of them perished during the Revolution, and the fourth fled the country. After twenty years this survivor returned, but by that time the forest was so changed that he could not find the place where the jewels had been hidden. He and his colleagues had done their work well, and buried the treasure deeply in the earth, with no signs on the surface of its existence. In time he, too, died, so that, like the concealed riches of the pirate, Capt. KYD, this royal prize was left to the doubtful chances of the future. A late number of the *Gaulois* says that there is no doubt that the treasure was hidden in the way we have related, and is in the ground under the famous trees of Bondy still. But it would seem difficult save by one method—that of finding it—to prove the latter part of this statement. This, it appears, the French Government has been industriously striving to do, and, we are told, has actually expended nearly 500,000 francs in digging and boring for the lost coffer. But at this juncture, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a man has come forward with a manuscript indicating the exact spot where it may be found; so that, it affirms, a fresh Vigo [illegible] success is expected, which shall bring to light the long-lost jewels of the unfortunate LOUIS and his beautiful Queen.

This tale is highly interesting, but it likewise has a doubtful side. If the alleged possessor of the manuscript has really the means of making so splendid a discovery—if he can go straight to the treasure, as Edmond Dantes, instructed by the Abbé Faria, went to that in the island of Monte Cristo—why not profit by it himself? It is true that by the common law of England such property becomes vested in the sovereign, if it appears to have been concealed with the intent to reclaim it—only belonging to the finder if circumstances show that the purpose was to abandon it; and that the practice in Continental Europe has in modern times been identical with that of England. But it is also true that the civil law once gave the treasure-trove to the finder; or, if found on another man's land, divided it between the two. Again, can it be assumed that such property, having belonged to the representative of another dynasty, can justly revert, even on the recognition of the ancient principle, to the present ruler of France? Should the diamonds and rubies of a BOURBON sparkle on the brow of a BONAPARTE? There would certainly have been room here for this new Dantes to have compounded on very good terms with his conscience, for there were obviously quite as good reasons for keeping his secret to himself as for imparting it to the "deep revolving" potentate of the Tuileries.

There are said to be many undiscovered treasures of gold and gems not only in France but in England, dating back before the time of CROMWELL to the wars of the Roses; and to the coasts of the Spanish Main tradition assigns all manner of sumptuous hoards, hidden by daring but prudent freebooters at different times. There are spots, too, in our own territory, besides those that hold the precious metals of California and Nevada, which have long been reputed to contain the buried wealth of adventurers who have passed away and left no known clue to their mystery. The question naturally arises why the clairvoyants, who can oblige piano-fortes and other heavy bodies to make voyages of discovery in the dusky air, who "can call spirits from the vasty deep" at their own sweet will, and do many other things of no great apparent utility, do not point out these idle stores of coin and gems, so that the living world may profit by them. It is a noticeable fact that, from ALEXIS to HUME, mankind have been indebted to the clairvoyants for no such beneficent revelation. Perhaps, however, the man with the manuscript, who is about to point out the long-lost coffer of Bondy, may have been favored with clairvoyant inspiration. The sages generally may be on the eve of making up for lost time by indicating the unknown receptacles of all manner of auriferous and other valuable deposits, for the benefit of their countries and sovereigns. If we read the signs of the times aright, these supplies will be signally opportune, although their diversion from purposes originally contemplated may illustrate in a fantastic way the revenges of time. It would be strange, for example, to see the necklaces and tiaras of MARIE ANTOINETTE help to pay the cost of a war in which a BONAPARTE should attempt to overthrow a HOHENZOLLERN.

An Empire That is Not Peace.

Many circumstances during late years have tended to increase our knowledge of China and the Chinese. We have become acquainted with much of their social life, their curious theology is more familiar, and the general condition and culture of the people are better understood than was the case not many years ago. And yet the impressions gained are often singularly erroneous. The popular idea is that the chief characteristic of the country is a perpetual calm, and that the inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in silk and tea culture, and in the interchange of ceremonials or civility upon all occasions. And in some respects the picture may be a correct one. Nevertheless, the Empire is continually agitated by social disorders, organized expeditions of marauders, and destructive wars.

The Taeping rebellion, which closed not long ago, was one of these latter contests, and lasted twenty years. It is estimated that fifty millions of human beings were sacrificed before the Taepings were finally subdued; and the most fertile and densely populated provinces were devastated so completely that they cannot speedily recover. Where flourishing towns were, a score of years ago, the deer and the pheasant dwell undisturbed, and where the mansion of the Chinese gentleman stood amid its trim fantastic gardens, the jungle is thickly spread. Dismal as are these results of internal war, the prospect for the future is not more encouraging. A new rebellion is already in progress. It is a revolt of the Mohammedan element against the Manchoo dynasty. The Mohammedans have been for some time consolidating their power in Eastern Toorkistan, in spite of the utmost efforts of the Imperial troops. They have again advanced in force to the southward, and with great apparent confidence of success. The Government is alarmed, and a portion of the army sent to meet the rebels has been defeated. Their design is to march to Pekin, and attack the Imperial city itself. In short, a conflict of great magnitude has begun—one that will require for its satisfactory suppression all the force and generalship of the Emperor's forces. Of course these events are producing great confusion in other directions than the mere war itself. The outlying tribes of Mongols are amusing themselves by pillage and slaughter, and there is no military force to restrain them. It really seems as if China was in great danger of being torn to pieces, unless, perhaps, the strong arm of Russia interpose for the protection of the present dynasty, which is not an utterly improbable contingency. At all events the nation which sent us the embassy of Mr. BURLINGAME, and which we generally regarded as existing in a condition of sluggish comfort, is one of the most unfortunate and distracted upon the earth.

Coal-Dust.

Dust, in its various forms, has other uses than to try the tempers of railway travelers. Its accumulation may become a valuable investment, as the experience of Mr. Boffin and metropolitan street-cleaning contractors very clearly shows. The precious metals are, generally speaking, as valuable in their granulated as in their solid form, and in all auriferous countries gold-dust is as frequently the medium of traffic as coin itself. Brick-dust is useful for scouring and polishing purposes, and even saw-dust is applied in a variety of ways. Ice and fruit are packed in it, dolls are stuffed with it, as little girls sometimes to their grief discover, and on its genial carpeting Mr. Merryman cracks his jokes, and the acrobats display their marvelous agility. A circus without saw-dust is stripped of half its charm.

There is one species of dust, however, the usefulness of which bears a very insignificant proportion to its quantity. All people who have had occasion to make fires have speedily discovered that coal-dust will not burn, nor, so far as we know, has any means yet been discovered of utilizing it. In the Pennsylvania coal-fields, the deposits of the dust have grown, from the aggregation of years, into immense mountains—a burden to the proprietors, and a snare for unwary speculation. One of these, of unusually enticing bulk, has been sold, it is said, over and over again, to ingenious capitalists, chiefly from the Eastern States, and of the *Toodles* pattern. They bought the dust-pile because it was cheap for its size, and, from its very apparent worthlessness, suggested immense, if vague, possibilities of honest pennies. But the purchase has always been abandoned in despair by one after another of these misguided financiers. One, indeed, conceived the brilliant idea of sifting his mountain for the solid coal scattered through it, and after procuring an army of carts, and working zealously for a week, really obtained a ton or two of admirable coal. As he ascertained, however, that his sifted coal cost about three times per ton what he would have to pay at the mines, he sagaciously concluded that his undertaking was less profitable than laborious, and so gave it up and fled. The discoverer of any method whereby coal-dust could be turned to account, either as fuel or otherwise, would undoubtedly profit by his invention.

Philanthropy and Faro.

In an age which is said to be pre-eminently one of selfishness, it is reassuring to come upon an act of real, unostentatious benevolence. Perhaps such acts are, in reality, more frequent than believers in the total depravity doctrine are probably aware. Free hospitals, Peabody donations and flour-ships to famine-stricken lands, go far to show that the instincts of mankind are not invariably cruel. To be sure, we are sometimes more lavish than discriminating in our charities. We sometimes send salt-cellars and wine-coolers to the heathen, when blankets and breadstuffs at home might be more useful. But such mistakes are less discreditable to our zeal than to our judgment, and it is only just to suppose that there are as many Samaritans among us as Levites.

Just now there comes to us from Memphis a touching instance of that open-handed charity, which covers a multitude of sins. Charity, like many other virtues, is of varying degrees of merit, and that man surely deserves more praise who seeks out obscure want, and relieves it, than he who merely relieves the suffering which obtrudes itself in his path. The Memphis philanthropist has displayed not only profound thought, but remarkable originality, in selecting the field of his charitable labors. He has set up, we are told, a ten-cent faro-bank for the poor. To the Memphis poor the fascinations of the "lay-out" and the "cue-box" may possibly be as necessary as food and clothing, or their daily bottles. Even the poorest at such terms may enjoy the excitement of the game without risking absolute bankruptcy. For fifty cents this benefactor has put it into the power of his less fortunate fellow-creatures to attain as much pleasure as five thousand dollars might win for Mr. MORRISEY'S wealthy clients at Saratoga. Therefore it will not be at all surprising if all the poor of Memphis hasten to bless his name and to deposit all their savings in his charitable institution.

Doubtless, too, his example will be followed in similar directions. Other philanthropists will be on the look-out for untrodden ways wherein to display their generosity. We shall hear before long of benevolent grog-shops and charitable rat-pits. We shall have funds for providing needy housebreakers with the tools of their profession, or indigent suicides with the necessary poison or rope. An enlightened liberality, in short, will open to the intelligent poor all the resources and luxuries of the rich, and life, from being a purgatory of hard work and privation, will be converted by the magic wand of a wise benevolence into another paradise. It appears, after all, that the millennium was predestined to begin at Memphis, unpromising as the place looked.

As a very faint prelude to the coming storm, we have news from the probable seat of war of a skirmish on Saturday between a reconnoitering party from the Prussian fortress of Saarlouis, and a body of French Chasseurs—the light cavalry of the Empire. The two dispatches received evidently relate to the same event. It is proper to remark that the phrase "in the direction of St. Avold and Metz" is only significant, in so far as the former point is a French town, close on the frontier, and situated on the line of railway which leads to the great fortress. The places are at least twenty miles apart, and no indication of the Prussian plan of campaign can be safely inferred from such a statement. In the war of 1866 the Prussians boldly marched into a hostile country, leaving fortresses in their rear in possession of the enemy. Their present scheme of operations may be greatly influenced by the conclusion they reach as to whether the immense citadels of North-eastern France could, in the same manner, be safely left behind.

The present Summer season, so far as it has yet gone, bears out in rather a striking manner the anticipations of the astronomers who have devoted special attention to the phenomena of sun-spots. It may be remembered that on the 23d of May last we referred to their theories on the subject, and pointed out that magnetic storms frequently accompanied the appearance of these spots. "In 1848," we wrote, "there were magnetic storms, and we had the French Revolution. Again in 1859 they occurred, and we had wars and rumors of wars in Europe." Again in 1870 the cycle is complete, and once more the world resounds with the din of arms. Whether there is really any connection between solar convulsions, magnetic storms, and the agitated passions of mankind—or whether they are merely accidental coincidences—is a subject which offers a vast field for research, but which at present only confounds human speculation. We have, however, this fact before us—that several astronomers foretold the occurrence of solar disturbances on a great scale this year, and predicted a Summer of unusual heat, accompanied, perhaps, by troubles in the world similar to those which have occurred at corresponding epochs. It may have been all guesswork; but that way of explaining the matter does not render the mystery much clearer than it was before.

It is proper at this juncture to recall the fact, that, though the preliminaries of the campaign of 1866 were gone through on the part of Prussia with what then was considered unexampled rapidity, the mobilization of her army took from fourteen to eighteen days. Neither of the present combatants has been unprepared for the crisis; but the filling up of regiments on both sides to the extent of the 200,000 men required to place the armies on an active war footing, is obviously a process for which several days are altogether inadequate. If, on the side of Prussia, military preparations have been in a less forward state, it must also be remembered that she has no need to make drafts upon her soldiers already under arms for the defence of her provinces. A three years' annual contingent, amounting to at least a quarter of a million, is always in the field; the contingents of the previous two years, or the Landwehr, furnish her with the necessary supplement for her first levy; while to resist an enemy advancing into the country, the older soldiers, or Landsturm, are ready in each province to leave their professions at a moment's notice.

We do not yet give up New-York as a very tolerable place in which to spend the Summer. No doubt the weather yesterday was warm—but it was probably quite as bad, if not worse, anywhere within fifty miles of us. On such days the sea-side is a delusion. By closing blinds and shutters, yesterday, it was possible to keep the thermometer down to 89° or 90°—which is as much as we can expect in this grilling weather. By and by, perhaps, our architects will build houses adapted to keep out the heat as well as the cold. At present we only study the Winter season. A few more Summers like this will teach us that an almost tropical heat requires to be guarded against no less than severe frosts. There will come a time when the use of fans suspended from the roof will be properly appreciated. To have one in the bedroom, for instance, is to secure a good night's rest even for the most nervous invalids—and how dreadfully the sick everywhere suffer from excessive heat few of us can estimate. It is only sad truth to say that many around us are now literally dying from the extreme tension on the atmosphere. The "punkah," or large fan, suspended from the ceiling, would greatly reduce mortality in Summer time.

The expressions in the proclamation of the French Emperor, regarding the "great German nationality," whose independence is to be respected, and who are to be at liberty to dispose of their own destinies, are doubtless intended to disarm the hostility of the South German States, and to isolate Prussia, if possible, from her position as representing the Teutonic races of Central Europe. However unfortunate has been the application by France of the doctrine of nationalities on this continent, it is beyond question that her comparative disinterestedness in the Italian campaign, of which this principle was the mainspring, earned her the admiration of the world. On the other hand, the very ties which she binds herself to respect are likely to operate powerfully against her in the present struggle, since, on the one side, the Germans, who are the ruling power in Austria, will, in all probability, prevent the co-operation of the Cabinet of Vienna against Prussia; and the small States, inimical as they may be to the schemes of Count BISMARCK in internal politics, cannot forget, in foreign policy, that they are Germans, and as such, in honor bound to defend the 'Fatherland' against foreign aggression.

It is not too late to renew the friendly caution to "thirsty souls" against the free use of alcoholic liquors during the present trying weather. Every drop of whisky imbibed, while the sun is sufficiently overheating the blood, does serious mischief. Many of the persons who are reported to have suffered from sun-stroke were really whisky-struck—they kept drinking stimulants until they found themselves "overcome," and no wonder. Very weak tea, with a squeeze of lemon in it, will quench the thirst more effectually than all the "juleps" or "sours" ever concocted. To working men, who are apt to get very thirsty and sometimes forget to count their drinks, this hint may be found useful.

The *Leader* does not speak at random when it says:

"Some of the politicians are clamoring against the removal of street obstructions. A leaf from the book of an old politician shows that for every permit given for one stand, there go up twenty howls from as many who can't get permits."

Whether the "politicians" grumble or not, we hope that the authorities will firmly insist upon the removal of the sidewalk obstructions which have been so long tolerated in the neighborhood of the City Hall Park, and other parts of the City. These filthy stands have been an eyesore and a nuisance long enough. In this instance, at least, let the convenience of the public be considered before politicians of the type to which the *Leader* refers.

Senator MORTON recently made an elaborate speech at Terre-Haute, upon the prospects of the approaching political campaign. He took a cheerful view of the Republican situation, and predicted that the people would indorse Congress. He cited the fact that the internal revenue receipts have increased $32,000,000, and the customs $19,000,000 since Gen. GRANT'S inauguration, over the previous sixteen months. Our expenses have been lessened $30,000,000, the debt reduced $146,000,000, and the taxes reduced $80,000,000. All these things, the Senator thinks, will commend the Republican Party to the people, and enable it to hold its own.

The tidings of the drouth in France and Spain, and the anticipated scarcity of breadstuffs, had a stimulating effect upon our Western grain operators. The war news, subsequently received, rendered them anxious to deliver their grain at tide-water. So great was the rush, that even the enormous facilities of Chicago were taxed to the utmost, and every elevator is now crammed. At last accounts, nearly five million bushels of wheat were packed away in that city, being more than three millions in excess of the quantity in store at this time last year. Much apprehension is felt lest this vast body of grain should become heated and sour, thus entailing a serious loss upon the owners. Some of it has already been injured in this way.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steam-ship *America*, from Liverpool July 12, and Queenstown July 13, arrived at this port yesterday. The *America's* news is later by three days than that brought by previous arrivals.

Mr. Alderman DAKIN is spoken of for next Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE has gone to Dumfries to see his friends and recruit his health, which has been indifferent for some time past.

A telegram from Cairo to the English journals July 9, says: "Egyptian troops have disembarked at Ashab Bay, the Italian territory in the Red Sea, and, after a fight with the natives, tore down the Italian flag and took possession of the territory. The Egyptian steamer *Khastonne* has left Suez for Massowah on a secret mission.

The population of Berlin has increased, between 1st of January and 30th of June of the present year, partly through births and partly through immigration, by 80,000 souls. This augmentation is unexampled in the history of the North German metropolis.

The English public, as the expenses which will be incurred in connection with the present Revision of the Authorized Version will be considerable, particularly in regard to printing, and to the heavy cost of traveling, in some cases from great distances, are invited to show their interest in the undertaking by subscriptions, which will be received by Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing-cross, and the Union Bank of London.

By the arrival of Capt. W. H. MEADE at West Hartlepool, says the London *Standard*, July 11, we learn tidings of the foundering, in the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 43° 20' north and longitude 14° west, of the brig *Royalist* of that port. It appears that on the 23d of June, during a heavy gale of wind, the vessel sprung a leak, and so rapidly commenced settling down that, as the last hope of saving their lives, the Captain, his wife and the crew, in all nine souls, took to the long-boat, in which frail craft, in a storm, and without even a change of clothing or a day's food, they left the sinking vessel. Most providentially the schooner *Helen Clifford* bore down to their rescue and soon took them safely on board.

On the 20th ult., at 7 o'clock in the morning, says the *North German Correspondent*, a singular phenomenon was observed at Meppen. The disk of the sun was surrounded by a circle of dark vapor, at the edge of which appeared three brilliant parhelions, with a fainter one below. From a couple of these issued two splendid bows spanning the horizon, while a perfect circle, composed of all possible colors, was visible opposite the sun, toward the zenith; and several fragments of rainbows were at the same time to be seen. Toward 8 o'clock the phenomenon disappeared. We are informed that it was likewise observed in Osnabruck and Lingen.

According to a Viennese journal of recent date—"Great excitement prevails here in the War Ministry. An officer of high rank, formerly belonging to the Military Building Board, (*Militär-Baudirection*,) is to be subjected to an examination on a charge of peculation. It is said in well-informed circles that the deficiency in the cash-box, attributed to him, amounts to 280,000 florins. The same gentleman, we are informed, conducted the erection of the barrack called the *Rudolphs-Caserne*, which, as every one knows, is very badly built."

The Council of Administration of the Suez Canal Company has published a notice to the effect that the income of the Suez Canal has not been sufficient to allow of the payment of the coupons which fell due on the first day of the present month, and that consequently the payment of the coupons, both of the shares in circulation and of the "delegations" representing the 176,602 shares of the Egyptian Government, is adjourned, but will take precedence of all future distribution of dividends. We are sorry for the necessity for this announcement, and hope that the traffic through the Canal will grow rapidly and allow the payment of fair dividends. A telegram from Ismailia announces the satisfactory transit of the *Sarthe*, one of the French troop-ships, drawing 6.30 metres, equal to 20¾ English feet.

The project, says the London and China *Telegraph* July 11, of raising a subscription for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the collision of the *Oneida* and *Bombay*, has been revived. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK is the treasurer, and his firm will act as receivers. The appeal says: "The deep regret and heartfelt sympathy for the victims of this untoward disaster, which has found such prompt and general expression, leaves no room to doubt that the British public are anxious to unite with the American people in regarding it in the light of a common calamity. The legacy of international good-will left by Mr. PEABODY to this country and his own has added a fresh motive to the natural wish that the English community should be permitted to participate in alleviating the material distress of the families so suddenly bereaved by this providential visitation."

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, not long ago, wrote from Bohemia that the German population of that part of the Empire are rapidly diminishing in numbers. This fact is questioned by Dr. R. ANDREE, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, and he maintains that in the rural districts but little change has taken place, in this respect, since the seventeenth century. At the same time he makes the very important concession that in the capital the Germans are decidedly losing ground. "A Bohemian town," he says, "in which the Czechish element obtains the preponderance, is devoted to ruin. Prague, the metropolis of the country, has now become almost quite a Czechish city, where the German language is limited to a small and insulated area. The Bohemian tongue has been constantly making its way there since 1860. Of this there can be no doubt, though trade and industry are still chiefly in the hands of Germans. The consequence is, that since the Czechish party in the Magistracy came into power in 1861, the financial position of the city has become worse and worse. One deficit follows another, and the indebtedness of Prague has increased in a ratio anything but reassuring."

The London *Daily News*, July 12, says: "In consequence of a *nolle prosequi* having been entered to the indictments against the defendants PARK and BOULTON, at the Central Criminal Court, and their removal to the Court of Queen's Bench, an order was yesterday made by the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court that the defendants should be discharged from Newgate, the sureties they had been required to enter into having been perfected on Saturday at the Guildhall Police Court. It was known on Saturday that the defendants would be discharged, and the brother of BOULTON and the father of the other defendant were in attendance at the jail of Newgate to receive them. A great number of persons had assembled about Newgate for the purpose of seeing the prisoners, and they were followed for some distance, but no manifestation of any kind took place. It may be stated that the only charge now remaining against the parties mixed up in this disagreeable case is one of what is called a common law misdemeanor; if convicted of it they can only be sentenced to imprisonment, and the Court has no power to inflict hard labor in addition."

An extraordinary application was made to the Kingston-on-Thames borough Magistrates yesterday morning, says the London *Daily News* July 12. A gentleman, who said he was a solicitor, but not practising, stated to the Bench that he was left at home with ten children, who were in the care of a nurse—his wife having gone away for the benefit of her health. On Sunday he had occasion to chastise one of the children, and the servant interfered. Yesterday morning when he got up he found the house door open and the nurse and children gone. Presently the woman came to the house to fetch some milk which had been left for the baby, and he asked where the children were. She said she had taken them away to some friends. The applicant wanted to know what he should do. The nurse, who was present in Court, said she had been in the applicant's service about seven years, and was now left in sole charge of the children. Her master ill-used them, and when she interposed he threatened to knock her down. Consequently she took the children away from him, and distributed them among two or three friends. The Bench advised the father to wait and see what was done, and in the meantime the nurse said she would telegraph for her mistress.

The Berlin *Allgemeine Correspondenz*, speaking of the new Democratic Party which is beginning to show itself in various places, previous to the coming elections, says: "The members of this party exhibit an extraordinary want of unanimity. Frankfort-on-Maine, Königsberg, Neumünster (in Holstein) and Berlin are the places in which, if we may believe the statements of their organs, the same identical party has sprung into existence under different appellations. The variety of names appears, however, to be by no means fortuitous—as their programmes differ quite as much as their titles. The Berlin Democrats reject and disavow all that has hitherto been done, and regard as the acme of wisdom the maxim, that the people must decide on their own destiny. The Frankfort party look on this position as unpractical, and maintain that, even now, though the above-mentioned principle has not yet been generally acknowledged and realized, there are still many laws to which assent may be reasonably given. JACOBY's programme is distinguished by a savor of socialism; and the one which emanates from Holstein is clad in the livery of the house of AUGUSTENBERG. How are we to expect from these elements a united action for a common purpose? When a party is widely ramified, and possesses a great number of adherents, it is intelligible that it must include men of various ways of thinking; but when the tiny plant has no sooner pierced the soil than it begins to send forth shoots in every possible direction, we may come to the conclusion that it will never grow up into a strong and healthy tree."

CHARLES DICKENS' ART RELICS.

The Sale of the Great Novelist's Household Art Relics—Interesting Sketches of Objects Associated with the Author.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

It is five weeks since CHARLES DICKENS breathed his last, and so rapid is the march of human events that to the millions who loved the man but knew him not, it seems as if many years had elapsed. But here, in vast London, though the habits of the dead were, as it is said, exclusive, are numerous persons who miss the cheerful sound of his voice, and others, more numerous yet, who think with sadness of a presence never to be looked upon again. And so it comes that the story of his death is still recounted, and that each incident illustrative of his life is looked to as if it were to be a part of history. Public attention, in fact, has been freshly summoned to the loss sustained, by the sale, on Saturday, of a large portion of the personal property of the deceased. It appears strange, at first view, that the pictures, drawings and works of art the author cherished, should have been so promptly parted with for the behoof of unknown admirers and curiosity-hunters, but it is understood that no choice was left the executors. All London inspected the collection during the three days preceding the public vendue, and a very fair representation of the great city crowded the dingy rooms in which, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the sale was commenced. Mr. JOHN FORSTER, Mr. DICKENS' intimate friend and executor, and the man who—the *Daily News* tells us—is by common consent spoken of as his biographer, sat behind the auctioneer, and was the purchaser of STANFIELD'S "Logan Rock" for 75 guineas. The late Mr. DICKENS' eldest son, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Jr., stood in the crowd, and bought an exquisite little water-color, by W. HUNT, of roses in a blue and white jug, for 320 guineas; while Mr. George Scharf, F. S. A., Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Edmund Yates, Miss Braddon, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Rudolph Gustavus Glover, Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. H. G. Bohn and Mr. George Augustus Sala were bidders for some or other of the lots. The Messrs. AGNEW, of Manchester, stood at the opposite end of the room to the auctioneer, and made their presence felt at an early period, and through the sale; while Mr. ATTENBOROUGH, who sat near the rostrum, bought largely, and was one of the keenest competitors for some portions of the property. There was no special excitement during the progress of the vendue, and though bids followed each other in rapid succession they were quietly made, and the successful one was followed by no loud demonstration. Interest was first awakened by the presentation of two water-colors by TOPHAM. Mr. FORSTER'S picture, "The Logan Rock," had portraits of Mr. MACLISE, Mr. DICKENS and Mr. STANFIELD, in its foreground, but the figures were small, and outsiders heard of this for the first time from Mr. WOODS, the auctioneer. But every one knew the story of "Barnaby Rudge and his Mother," and of "Little Nell and her Grandfather in the Tent," and the one realized 110 and the other 275 guineas. An admirable water-color, by PROUT, of Beauvais Cathedral, brought 155 guineas, and the "Little Nell's Home," by CATTERMOLE, 160 guineas, and "Little Nell's Grave," 180 guineas. A series of small pencil sketches by JOHN LEECH, inclosed in a single frame, and bought by Mr. DICKENS at the late artists' sale, realized 16½ guineas; while a small design in pen and ink, by Mr. E. M. WARD, R. A., of WILSON & DEFOE, sold for 67 guineas. The cabinet picture, by FRANK STONE, of "'Tilda Price," from *Nicholas Nickleby*, painted at Mr. DICKENS' desire, and representing the buxom lass fixing a flower in the curls which made poor Miss Squeers so jealous, went for only 40 guineas; while Mr. GALE'S exceedingly comic "Mr. F.'s Aunt," a miniature in oils, of the size of a playing card, brought 60 guineas. The brimstone and treacle scene from Dotheboy's Hall, rightly described in the catalogue as an exquisite specimen, had been well talked over during the three days the pictures were on view. The first bid was one of 400 guineas, and the price ran up in a few minutes to 500 guineas, at which it was knocked down. "The Simoon," by DAVID ROBERTS, representing an Egyptian sunset with the Sphinx in the foreground, sold for 131 guineas; the portrait of Mr. DICKENS in "Used up," by the late AUGUSTUS EGG, for 170 guineas; while the MACLISE of a "Girl at a Waterfall," was bought by Mr. FORSTER for 610 guineas. The picture of Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell, *in grisaille*, by LESLIE, R. A., which is engraved as a frontispiece in the edition of *Pickwick*, of 1854, represents Mrs. Bardell when she had fainted in Mr. Pickwick's arms; and when, "before he had time to deposit her on a chair," Master Bardell entered the room, ushering in Mr. Tupman, Mr. Winkle and Mr. Snodgrass—this picture went for 131 guineas. The comments when this was seen on the movable easel, proved how deeply rooted is the knowledge of *Pickwick* in the English mind. But the enthusiasm culminated when the Dolly Varden was put up, and found vent in rounds of applause. The charming "mist of coquettishness" environing this dainty figure, its beauty, its tripping, lightsome step, the innocent playfulness of the fair young face, took the room by storm, and when a voice cried out, "five hundred guineas," first bid, the applause broke out again. This master-piece was finally knocked down for 1,000 guineas; Mr. DICKENS paid Mr. FRITH just £20 for it twenty-seven years ago. The companion picture, "Kate Nickleby at Mme. Mantalini's," brought 200 guineas, and then all eyes were on the STANFIELDS, which it will be remembered were painted for the performance of "The Frozen Deep." The "Eddystone Light-house" brought 990 guineas, and the two other sea pieces 150 and 176 guineas respectively. When it is remembered that Mr. DICKENS left these works of art at Tavistock House as fixtures, and that the tenant succeeding him requested as a favor that they might be removed as they "were disagreeable to his wife," their prices seem extraordinary. Another burst of applause came from the room when the full-length portrait of Mr. DICKENS, by MACLISE, was put up, and it was seen that Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, the curator of the National Portrait Gallery, was bidding. Every one, according to the *Daily News*, seemed to wish that this picture should become the property of the nation, but although it sold for what was, compared with the other prices, a small sum, it fell to Rev. Sir EDWARD JODRELL for 660 guineas. The pictures alone realized 7,698 guineas; and when the miscellaneous collection was put up, the sums realized were larger in proportion than anything which had gone before. A small bronze of an eagle on a rock went for 20½ guineas; the stuffed raven, which was the original of "Grip," in "Barnaby Rudge," for 120 guineas; and the Pickwick ladles at this rate: that with a silver-gilt figure of Mr. Pickwick for £69, (knocked down after a keen competition to Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY;) the Fat Boy, £30; Old Weller, £51; Jingle, £30; Winkle, £23; Sam Weller, £64. Mr. CHAS. DICKENS, Jr., bought three of the foregoing, and thus terminated one of the most remarkable sales on record. To the foregoing account of it I ought to add the fact that previous to its inception Mr. HOWARD PAUL—an artist as well known in the United States as in Europe—offered six thousand guineas for the privilege of exhibiting the collection for ten years; at the expiration of this period, the whole being presented to the nation.

ANTE-MORTEM.

The sale ended, there is no topic for discussion until the provisions of the will are made known. Framed by a lawyer, I learn that this instrument was copied in its entirety by CHARLES DICKENS, in whose writing it now stands. No absolute proof of his anticipation of an early decease is extant, but many acts point to a strong desire on his part that, in respect of his earthly affairs at least, he might be in readiness for a sudden call. His liking for his abode at Gads-Hill was strong, and very recently he remarked, after several local improvements had been effected, that he thought it was in order at last. He may not, of course, have looked for so near a summons, but he was not unaware that he was much enfeebled. Five or six years ago—I cannot be precise as to the date—a sad railroad accident was recorded near Staplehurst, in Kent, and from its occurrence those whom personal qualities and talent had drawn closest to CHARLES DICKENS date a slight decline, consequent upon a tremendous shock. The dead writer himself narrated this adventure, time and again. A train was thrown from the track and several carriages were shattered. The car occupied by Mr. DICKENS and his companions escaped total demolition, and its inmates, though thoroughly shaken and blinded with dust, were unhurt. After Mr. DICKENS had recovered his sight, he looked about to see where his assistance would be most available. A shallow brook was a few yards distant, and lying in its bed, with the water rippling over it, Mr. DICKENS thought he discerned a human face. An instant later he drew forth an almost unconscious man, who faintly whispered some words while pointing to the brook. Mr. DICKENS ran toward it and dragged out a woman, who, apparently, still breathed. Not leaving the unfortunates, he he turned his back upon them for a second, while he searched his valise for a flask of liquor. When he found it, two corpses were before him. Some months ago, a touching letter in regard to the disaster near Abergele proved how deep had been the impression of the earlier catastrophe.

MR. DICKENS' READINGS.

I can readily imagine that the better half of the world would laugh to scorn any compilation of minor incidents which might be offered it in relation to a crowned head; but there is little doubt that all English-speaking nations would welcome such a contribution to biographical literature, if its subject were CHARLES DICKENS. Hence the willingness with which I gather the gossip relating to him, trivial though it may seem. His friends await with interest the publication, among other documents, of a record kept by his medical adviser, (who accompanied Mr. DICKENS in all his late reading tours,) of the condition of the reader's pulse after each entertainment. His decreasing strength became first apparent to those near him while on the platform. The nature of his performances of course hastened his end. CHARLES DICKENS was heart and soul in all the acts of his busy life, and in each of them was an atom of himself. Bidding farewell to the American public at the termination of his last journey throughout the United States—the net profit of which, let me note here, was represented by eighteen thousand pounds—his statement, that the work of his preparation on his part had been great, was not an empty one. Physical fatigue always followed his performances, and great mental weariness attended nearly all. He was quite indifferent to the fortunes of Nicholas Nickleby, as rehearsed by himself before the lights, but when he described the death of little Paul his cheeks were wet with tears.

DICKENS AND ROYALTY.

So much misapprehension exists in America—and possibly in England too—as to the facts of Mr. DICKENS' estrangement from court for many years, that it is worth while recapitulating them in their truthfulness. Mr. DICKENS and his friends had acted "The Frozen Deep" in the Gallery of Illustrations, and in presence of the Queen and of the Prince Consort. The curtain having fallen, the principal actor was seated in his dressing-room utterly exhausted, when he was called on by one of Her Majesty's household with a request from the Queen to wait upon her at once. "My duty to the Queen" were the words of Mr. DICKENS, "but beg her to name another hour, as at present I am prostrated and unable to appear before her." Whether this reply was misunderstood by the messenger, or whether its sense was misinterpreted by the Queen, cannot be surmised, but offense was caused by it, and it was but a twelvemonth or so ago that royalty requested the writer's visit. A private interview—which lasted one hour and a quarter, and during which, while Mr. DICKENS was half kneeling on a sofa, the Queen remained standing—was then accorded him, and was ended by the presentation by her Majesty of a copy of her book, with an autograph dedication running: "To CHARLES DICKENS, from VICTORIA."

AT REST.

The house at Gads-Hill remains now as the writer left it. I am glad to learn that there is a prospect that the Corporation of Rochester may purchase it and keep it sacred. Almost all Mr. DICKENS' manuscripts are in the hands of Mr. JOHN FOSTER, who is best known to the literary world as the author of a biographical sketch of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, and who read Mr. DICKENS' proof-sheets. These manuscripts ought to be placed in the dwelling, which would have more pilgrims across its threshold than the house at Stratford-on-Avon. The cemetery in which it is believed he desired to rest—though I learn that he gave his thoughts in regard to this no expression whatever—is closed to the public. It is a picturesque spot, I learn, and indeed the dead author's love for it must have rested on good grounds. The sleeping place in Westminster Abbey, however, is open, and thither flock hundreds daily. When the burial services were concluded, the grave was not filled until evening, and when night fell and the grave-diggers came to complete their work, they found the pit levelled with flowers, not thrown in in masses, but plucked one by one from delicate waistbands or coarser cloth. I visited the Abbey yesterday. There is little need to describe once more the position of DICKENS' resting place. SHAKESPEARE, GOLDSMITH, MACAULAY, BEN. JOHNSON, THACKERAY, GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL, and a hundred other names are close upon his, and though their sound is mightier, will not outlive that of the two words graven plainly on the pavement, soon to be trodden by all visitors. Yesterday, two benches and four chairs placed around it—for it is part of the floor, and is not raised above it—formed a rough inclosure. Within the inclosure were flowers, and slips of cardboard on which were verses, the bulk of which quite concealed the laconic inscription below. An additional sense of pain is felt when one looks upon the grave and remembers that the workman died ere his work was done. *Edwin Drood* was unfinished, and it will remain so forever.

F. A. S.

Memorials of Charles Dickens.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (July 11) says:

"If inanimate objects had feelings, and could express them, what cynical observations and roars of laughter would often proceed from the furniture of departed celebrities! A great man dies, and some dilapidated old chair, which, if he had lived, would probably have been cast into the dusthole, and carted away with other rubbish, finds itself suddenly converted into an article of fabulous value. Instead of being called a chair, it is rebaptized as a "memorial;" an auctioneer who with difficulty can conceal his emotion, holds it up before an admiring audience, and, after an exciting competition for the honor of possessing it, it is knocked down for more guineas than the pence it is worth. When we read that at the sale of the late Mr. DICKENS' property a Chinese gong, ordinary price in a shop £3, sold for 31 guineas, it is difficult to understand that form of admiration which revels in the sound of a gong because it once belonged to a great man whose fame does not require the clash of cymbals to preserve its memory. "A common ink-stand," it is said, fetched 11½ guineas, and a Dresden double salt-cellar sold for 18½ guineas. If these articles were bought by strangers, the prices seem heavy to pay for the pleasure of pointing to them and saying: "This ink-stand," or "That salt-cellar once belonged to DICKENS," and hearing for reply: "Did it, indeed!" We can only conclude that the fame of their departed owner has increased their intrinsic value by some mysterious process, in obedience to that unknown law of nature which Spiritualists allege to exist, and which has of late years given a strange importance to chairs, tables and other articles of domestic furniture. It will be a sad day for great men when their household property gains an intelligence it has not hitherto displayed, and learns that the estimation in which it is held will be greatly increased by the death of its possessor."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sultry Weather and Storms—Loss of Life by Lightning and Floods.

From the London Standard July 11.

The extreme sultriness of the weather has culminated in thunder-storms, which have, during the last forty-eight hours, visited numerous districts, and covered a large area of country. Among the results, of which many accounts have come to hand, are the following:

Eton.—On Saturday evening a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain, broke over the Castle and town of Windsor, Eton, and Eton College. While the storm was at its height the lightning struck the first of a stack of ornamental red brick chimneys above the roof of the newly-erected premises next Barnes Pool Bridge, in the High-street, Eton. The electric fluid, having shattered the chimney, entered the upper rooms, and attracted by the bell wires, passed out by the bell-handle outside the house. A piece of handsome mosaic work filling the panel between the doors was burst right off into the street.

Burnley, Accrington.—On Saturday afternoon a storm burst over these towns which has never been surpassed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The rain poured down in torrents, and with unremitting force, for upward of two hours. The River Calder, which passes through Burnley, was very much swollen, and rose in an incredibly short time, something like four feet above its ordinary level. The streets in several parts of the town presented the appearance of an unbroken stream. Men and women and children could be seen wading through the water knee-deep, while here and there were to be seen, floating on the water, stray pieces of furniture. In Fletcher-street, and near the cattle market ground, are to be seen many cart-loads of furniture, which had been hastily removed from the houses, indiscriminately heaped; while in Cannon-street and in Wapping almost every cellar was flooded, and, in many instances, the houses also. Large quantities of newly-mown hay were either washed away or completely spoiled with the mud and rain. In Manchester-road many tons of macadam were washed toward the lower part of the town, and a number of carts were engaged for a good many hours in clearing the street. The Cross Keys public house, New Town, the landlord of which had just recovered from the Burnley corporation a sum of money for damage sustained in a recent storm, was very considerably damaged, while the streets thereabout were many inches deep in water. At Portsmouth, which is about three miles from Burnley, the line was blocked up for a considerable time by the sediment washed from the hills, and the water on some parts of the line covered the steps of the carriages. At Tedmorden, a few miles further on, considerable damage was done. Several houses, under which was a sewer, fell with a crash during the afternoon, in consequence of the sewer being blocked up, while the water could be seen bursting from the parlor windows in many instances. At Accrington, considering the violent nature of the storm, the damage is inconsiderable, chiefly arising from the flooding of some of the cellars in the lower parts of the town.

Lancashire.—On Saturday afternoon the northern and eastern divisions of Lancashire were visited with a most serious thunder-storm, accompanied with a thoroughly frightful fall of rain. In the neighborhood of Lancaster and Morecambe the storm was very furious, rain fell in complete torrents, and there was general alarm. But the most serious visitation was in the extreme section of the county, between Haslingden and Burnley. The guard of a train passing through the district when the storm was raging supplies our correspondent with the following particulars: "After leaving Accrington at 2:42 in the afternoon by the train for Sowerby Bridge, rain began to fall, and came down in torrents till we reached Townley, and on arriving there the road was inundated, and the water reached the footboards of the carriages. Between Townley and Portsmouth the adjoining fields were about two yards deep with water, and nearly every house in the immediate district was flooded. The valley from Portsmouth to Tedmorden was inundated, and it is feared that a bridge belonging to the line below the latter station will fall. At Portsmouth two children were washed away, and one poor woman owning a cow had the misfortune to lose it in the flood. At this place there was washed down an engine-shed, a weaving-room and several houses. The line was blocked in various places, and the traffic was suspended for several hours." Great excitement prevailed in the district, and it is feared that when a full survey is made the consequences will be more serious than what is at present expected. Many of the small villages in East Lancashire were flooded, and it is feared that much damage has been done in some of them.

Rhymney.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning a fearful thunder-storm visited this place, and the rain fell in torrents for nearly five hours. About 1 o'clock a large reservoir belonging to the Rhymney Iron Company, and from which the town is supplied with water, suddenly burst, and a house, which stood just underneath, was carried away with the force of the flood. For miles down the valley articles of household furniture, carcasses of sheep, pigs, &c., were to be seen floating down the stream. On visiting the spot, a sad scene presented itself. What was in the morning a comfortable home, well stocked with everything that could render the owner comfortable, was left a desolate ruin. The inmates were not able to save anything. The whole of the farm produce was carried away. Had the accident happened at night, the loss of life would probably have been great, as, from the peculiar position of the house and the rapid fall of the river below, it would have been impossible for any person to escape. A rumor is abroad that one or two children and one man have been carried away, but as yet nothing definite is known.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A terrible thunder-storm, followed by heavy floods in the rivers, swept over Lancashire, yesterday afternoon, and caused extensive damage to property and the loss of several lives. The storm traveled southward, and in the northern district of the county the ravages it caused were confined to the immediate beds of the rivers and the flooding of low-lying lands. The flood broke upon the valley above Todmorden, however, with as much suddenness and impetuosity as if a water-spout had burst upon the hill-tops. A party of cricketers engaged in a match on the river bank were compelled to flee for their lives, so suddenly was their ground inundated. Almost incalculable damage has been done to the mills built on the banks of the stream and supplied from it. In one or two cases dwelling-houses were partly washed away. In one an aged widow, observing the sudden rising of the water, sent for assistance, but before it could reach her she was drowned in the rising tide or killed in the crash of her falling house. A man named THOMAS BUTTERWORTH was endeavoring to escape with two of GEO. GOODHALL's children at Ratten Clough, when about to cross over a wall into the turnpike road and thence into the shelter of the wood, the wall was washed down upon him. He was carried across a field about 300 yards, where he was found insensible, and the two children were not with him. The devastation at Ratten Clough is great, the road being completely blocked up with stones and *débris*. The bodies of both the children have been recovered and also that of the widow, MARY GREENWOOD, which latter was found about 500 yards from her home, entangled with a lamp-post, and terribly mutilated. Two coal-pits are blocked up in Dalesgate. At Bacup there was also a flood, a large amount of property being submerged to an average depth of seven feet. The amount of damage done at Bacup is estimated at between £80,000 and £100,000. Special trains today conveyed thousands of spectators to the scenes of the disasters at Todmorden and Bacup. The town of Rhymney was also visited by a terrific thunder-storm yesterday, and a reservoir, which is situated about two miles from the town and supplied the district with water, overflowed. The embankments gave way, and the whole body of water rushed down the valley, sweeping everything before it; a farm-house was washed away, and all the farm-buildings and stock. A man and two children were drowned. The houses two miles distant from the reservoir were flooded and damaged. The amount of property destroyed is very considerable.

The Silverdale Colliery Catastrophe—Nineteen Bodies Recovered.

From the London Standard, July 11.

The whole of the bodies have been recovered, making nineteen in all. The last four found were those of JOHN WASHINGTON, twenty-two; GEORGE DOBSON, nineteen; JOSEPH BAILEY, seventeen, and ELISHA LOVATT, eighteen, which were brought to the surface on Friday night. DOBSON was dreadfully disfigured, his hands were crushed and his face blackened. WASHINGTON had been blown a hundred yards down the dip, and was very much mangled. He was the twin brother of a man who was killed at the Talke explosion, and who had taken his place in the pit. LOVATT, who was about to be married, was only learning the business of a collier. The inquest was resumed on Saturday, when the remainder of the bodies were identified, and some additional evidence was given.

Police Constable HOOD, who was at the pit bank when the first four men were brought up, said they had been much knocked about, and were bleeding all over. POOLE had on a pair of new boots, the soles of which had been blown off his feet. MADDERS lived about an hour and suffered a great deal, moaning and groaning loudly for some time, and sinking gradually. He was a very strong man. The two men who were brought up dead were also badly burnt. MADDERS seemed completely roasted, and was bleeding at every pore. THOMAS MOLYNEUX, collier, said it was the duty of POOLE, EARDLEY and WAINWRIGHT, butties, two of them dead, to examine the pit, and they went down on Thursday morning for that purpose before the men commenced work. He (witness) and a man named BARRETT, when the explosion happened, went to look after the sufferers, but were stopped by the damp, and waited until others came, when a thorough search was made. About 100 yards up the workings they met WAINWRIGHT, then EARDLEY, then MADDERS and POOLE. Witness had not seen or heard of gas in the pit. EARDLEY was found behind a wagon which had been tipped up by the explosion. Powder was used in the pit, but he was not aware if any was used on the day of the explosion. Lamps were used in the pit.

JABEZ BAILEY, brother to the deceased JOSEPH BAILEY, said he was close to the bottom of the shaft when the explosion occurred. He felt and heard it, and he, with three others, went to see where the fire was. They went 500 or 600 yards along the level, where they found EARDLEY. Feeling the effects of the damp, they returned, and after breathing some fresh air they went back and got EARDLEY out. Then, after successive returns to the shaft for fresh air, they fetched MADDERS and WAINWRIGHT. Witness again went into the pit, but became so exhausted with after-damp that he had to be taken out.

By the Jury.—Powder was used in the pit, but he did not know if any was used that morning. MADDERS was cut and mangled very badly, and begged them to kill him out of his agony. He was suffering too much to make any statement.

JOHN BARRETT, looker-on, said the four butties and a deputy went down the pit on Thursday morning a quarter of an hour before the men to examine it. When the men went down they stayed at the bottom of the shaft half an hour to "get their sight" and give the butties time to examine the workings. They met the butties in the roadway, and did not wait until they returned. All the men had lamps. Witness tried a good many of them, and found them all right. Powder was used in the pit most days, but he did not know whether any was used on Thursday.

By the Jury—He had not seen any matches on the men in the pit, nor heard of any being found on the bodies.

This was all the evidence at hand, and the inquiry was again adjourned. Most of the victims of the catastrophe were buried yesterday in different church-yards in the neighborhood. The pit had been nearly cleared of the more serious obstructions, and will be ready for work again in the course of a few days, after the necessary repairs have been done. The loss, however, to the proprietors, from the damage done, will be considerable.

The Railway Collision at Carlisle—Five Persons Killed.

A dispatch from Carlisle July 11, to the London *Daily News*, has the following:

"The inquest on the five persons killed by the railway accident at Carlisle, yesterday morning, was opened by Mr. CARRICK, the Coroner, today. The North-eastern Company was represented by Capt. BRIEN, Mr. HARTLE and Mr. BELL, directors, and Mr. RICHARDSON, solicitor, York. The London and North-western Railway Company were represented by Mr. ADCOCK, of London, and the Station Committee by Messrs. DANIEL, of Carlisle. After the jury had been sworn they viewed the bodies of the five deceased in the waiting-room of the general station, where they lay on two tables. On the first was the body of Mr. LYNCH, Inspector of Schools, an elderly gentleman with grayish hair and mustache, without any visible indication of serious outward injury. Next to him was the son of Mr. LITTLE, of London, with a great quantity of blood about his face, as if he had been seriously bruised. On a side table were Miss WATTS, of Glasgow, Mr. WATTS, her brother, and a young woman, still unidentified, but on whose person were found £30 in Bank of England notes and three gold rings. Mr. WATTS, of ARTHUR & CO., Glasgow, identified the bodies of his brother and sister. The jury then proceeded to inspect the signals, which were explained by Capt. BRIEN, Mr. BELL and others, and examined by the City Surveyor. On returning, the Coroner adjourned the inquest till Tuesday week. The whole of the injured passengers remaining at Carlisle are improving. The coffins of the deceased were prepared today, and the bodies put into them this evening. That of Mr. LYNCH, it was supposed, must be taken to London; but as there are four graves made at the cemetery at Carlisle, he will probably be buried there. The bodies of Miss and Mr. WATTS will also be interred there. Mr. LITTLE was to have removed the body of his boy to-night, but he will do so in the morning. The ticket of a registered letter was found upon the body of the young woman not identified. Her body will be kept for a day or two, in order to discover her friends, if possible."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a terrible accident happened to the midnight mail, from Scotland to the South. After the train had proceeded 400 yards from Carlisle Station, a north-eastern goods train ran into it with a fearful crash. The result was, that five passengers were killed, and twenty-two or three, more or less, seriously injured. Seven carriages of the passenger train were more or less smashed, and a third-class carriage completely destroyed. The scene which followed was of the most heart-rending character. Five dead bodies were taken from the *débris*, and the injured were taken to the County Hotel. The train which ran into the midnight mail was a north-eastern goods of twenty-six wagons, on which there was a stoker but no driver. The goods train was traveling from the west to the east, and the mail from the north to the South. The goods was running at fifteen miles an hour. The mail, which was one minute late, left Carlisle at 12:48, and was going at ten miles an hour. The goods train was signaled to stop, and the mail was signaled all clear. Mr. BROWN and Mr. PAGE, Carlisle surgeons, attended to the sufferers. The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Killed—Mr. LYNCH, Roman Catholic Inspector of Schools, Glasgow; a boy, son of Mr. LITTLE, Trevor-square, London; PATRICK WATT, commercial traveler, Paisley; two ladies who were with Mr. WATT, and supposed to be relatives of his. Injured—Miss JOHNSTON, Glasgow, fractured leg; Mr. CROSS, Bonner's-road, London, considerable injury to ankle; Mr. MARSHALL, pupil of an engineer at Birmingham, scalp-wound; Mrs. LYNCH, wife of Mr. LYNCH, who is killed, jaw broken, teeth knocked out, and severely shaken, (with her was a son, eight years of age, who is not much worse, and a German maid, who is a great deal bruised;) Mr. LOGARD, merchant, Glasgow, leg injured; Mr. EASTON, tailor, Wolverhampton, bruised; Mrs. SUTHERLAND and two children, address not ascertained, not much the worse; Mrs. OAKLEY, Caledonian Road, Glasgow, and two children, all shaken and faces much scratched; THOMAS MARTINDALE, Stanton, near Carlisle, bruised in the back; Mr. HANCOCK, Birmingham, bruised about the head, and concussion of brain; Mr. BAXTER, Glasgow, bruised; Mr. MITCHELSON, sides injured; Mr. WHITE, bricklayer, Birmingham, scalp wound and side hurt. Mr. LITTLE, Trevor-square, London, father of the boy who was killed, had been traveling in a third-class carriage with which the goods train came in collision, and which was situated in the center of the train; this carriage was hurled against a massive block of masonry constructed at the end of a siding to the east of the main line, and was smashed to a thousand pieces, the only large piece after the collision being the roof, which having been jerked off the carriage, had fallen upon the buttress. It was under this that WATT and the two ladies were found huddled. Several volunteers were on the way to Wimbledon, in the mail train, but were uninjured.

Wreck of the Gun-boat Slaney—Admiral Kellet's Report to the Admiralty.

The following account of the loss of the gun-boat *Slaney* is from Admiral KELLET to the Admiralty, and is more detailed than in the local papers:

H. M. S. OCEAN, AT HONG KONG, May 25.

SIR: I deeply regret to inform you that I have received intelligence of the wreck of Her Majesty's gun-boat *Slaney*, on the 9th inst., at the Paracel Islands, Drummond Island Reef, and of the loss of all her crew except nine persons. The following is a list of the officers and crew who perished in attempting to swim ashore from the wreck: Lieut. W. F. L. Ellwyn; Mr. Robert S. Evatt, navigating sub-lieutenant; Mr. William F. Ryall, assistant surgeon; Mr. James Young, engineer in charge; Mr. William Wishart, engineer; Mr. John Smith, assistant engineer, first class; Edward G. Wells, chief gunner's mate; William G. Court, ship's stewart; Alexander Todd, boatwain's mate; Benjamin Pink, quartermaster; Evan Jones, leading stoker; Joseph Jones, sick-berth attendant; William H. Burgess, A. B.; George Annerean, Thomas Warren, and David Ward, stokers; William Boxell, Harry Roberts, Patrick Hosey, George Brice, William Gear, Henry Ellington, Francis Burrows, William Pepin, and John E. Ventries, ordinary seamen; Samuel Boston, private R. M. L. I., and sixteen others, whose names I have not yet been able to ascertain. A Chinese servant, who was saved by clinging to the top of the cooking-galley, and who found his way to Hong Kong, gives the following account of this disaster: "The *Slaney* left Singapore on the 14th of April for Hong Kong, and had light winds and calms until the 4th of May, when a strong breeze sprung up, which rapidly freshened into a gale of great violence—indeed it is described as a typhoon. On Thursday, the 5th of May, the *Slaney* lost three of her boats. On the following day she was dismasted, and lost her last remaining boat. On Saturday her sails were blown away. Sunday appears to have been without further disaster; but at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, the 9th inst., the ship struck on the Paracel Islands, the bow being high and dry on a detached reef, the stern in deep water, and a heavy sea washing over the decks. On Tuesday, the 10th, twenty-four persons attempted to swim to an island, and on the following day twenty others left the ship in the same way. Of all these, among whom were many good swimmers, only two reached the land. The remaining seven who were saved were taken off the wreck by fishermen's boats. The instant the news reached me (at noon on the 23d inst.,) I despatched the *Salamis* and *Adventure* to the scene of the wreck to bring away the survivors, as well as to afford assistance to the crew of the ship *Caractacus*, which went on shore quite close to the *Slaney* during the same storm. They have not yet returned, and I am therefore compelled to forward this imperfect account of the matter by the mail which leaves today. Further particulars shall be sent by the first possible opportunity. This sad event has cast the deepest gloom over the large squadron assembled here. The number of officers and men to return to England in the *Donegal* would have been completed by the arrival of the *Slaney*, and this circumstance has touched all hearts with intense sympathy with the relations and friends of the deceased. Lieut. ELLWYN, who commanded the *Slaney*, was a most amiable, excellent officer, and a thorough sailor. There can be no no doubt that everything was done to save the ship which skill and courage could achieve. The *Slaney* was in a high state of discipline, and her crew were remarkably steady, well-behaved men."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Hong Kong *Press* gives the following particulars of the loss of the British gun-boat *Slaney*, a brief announcement of which reached us, some time ago, by telegraph: "Her Majesty's gunboat-*Slaney* left Singapore on the 14th of April, for Hong Kong. On the morning of May 4 a gale commenced from the north-east, the wind having been from the south-west previously, and the vessel running with studding sails. On the 5th and 6th it continued to blow very heavily, the barometer falling to 28.04. The ship hove-to, with storm maintop-sail very easy, but the sea breaking heavily over her. On the 7th the gale was more violent, but the wind remained steady at the north-east. On this day she lost the jolly-boat, captain's gig and dingy and at midnight the whale [boat?] was washed away. On the morning of the 8th, about 7:20, the foremast went over the side, taking with it the jib-boom and main-topsail, the wind continuing strong and heavy, and the barometer standing at 28. During the gale, which was indeed a typhoon, the *Slaney* made very bad weather, and labored heavily, being most of the time under water. On Monday, the 9th, was lying to, with the fires banked, heading to the north-west; at 9 o'clock P. M., got steam up and proceeded, steering north-east, the gale abating. At twenty minutes after midnight the ship struck, going about two knots at the time; the engines were stopped, but, before they could be reversed, was fast on the reef, the sea pooping and flooding the whole after part of the hull in such a manner that one engineer was drowned in his berth. All hands were engaged until daylight on the part of the upper deck in the construction of a raft. At daylight saw land on both bows, small islands, distant about ten miles apart, and five to six from the wreck, but the surf was breaking and washing over all, as bad as before. About 6 o'clock launched the raft over the starboard bow. When its painter parted, orders were passed that all who could not swim should take to it to reach the shore—those who could swim went to it, although all did not reach it, and those who could not swim stuck to the hull, and thus it turned out their lives were saved. When the raft left the ship it got well over that part of the reef on which the rollers were heaviest; those on it then appeared to have cast adrift the lashings, and to have divided it among them, but all failed to reach the shore, save three, one European and two Chinese. At the time the raft left, the commander, Lieut. EDWIN, called out, 'You must do the best you can for your lives, lads; I am no raftsman,' and he then plunged into the water, accompanied by PINK, quartermaster. They were seen clear of the reef in smooth water, with what was supposed to be a good prospect of fetching the land; but they have not been heard of since. The survivors, that is, the seven who remained by the wreck, did not leave until the afternoon of the 14th, during which time they were without food and water, having only a little tobacco, when a fishing junk came and said that there was another wreck not far off and carried three of the party to it, the rest coming afterward. Here the survivors of the *Slaney* found the master and crew of the *Caractacus*, also wrecked like themselves, but having clothes and provisions saved from the vessel, and the two parties became one, until an engagement was made with one of the junks for a passage to Hainan."

INFALLIBILITY.

The True Significance of the Dogmatical Definition—Eventual Loss of Temporal Power Anticipated.

From the Berlin Volks-Zeitung.

We have received the following communication from Rome, which we publish unabreviated: "Your newspapers of all political shades talk a great deal about the question of the personal infallibility of the Pope, but none of them has defined the true point of view from which it ought to be regarded, the majority, probably, because they are badly informed, and some because they are not permitted, or do not wish, to show their cards before the proper time is come. For eighteen years the Jesuits have been pursuing a deeply-laid plan, which they have of late matured, since the conviction has forced itself upon them, that the temporal power of the Pope is approaching its end with irresistible rapidity. New pecuniary resources had to be found to supply the place of those which would be closed to the Holy Chair by such an event. Now, all the possessions of the Jesuits belong to the whole Order. Nothing is the peculiar property of a special mission, monastery, &c. The General has an unlimited power over all the pecuniary resources of the Jesuits, which he disposes of according to the wants of the time, and can recall and divide in a different manner when, by so doing, he hopes to further the purposes of the Order whose head he is. This is not the case with the rest of the property of the Church. It belongs to certain chapters, monasteries, &c., which, as may well be supposed, are not always inclined to renounce their possessions in favor of the whole Church. Very rarely, and only in special cases, do they sacrifice a part of it for general purposes, and they never do so without reluctance and resistance. This is to be changed. All clerical possessions are to become the common property of the whole Catholic Church. In order to effect this, the right of disposing of them must be placed in the hand of a single person—the Pope. The dogma of infallibility is only the means of securing this end. When it is once proclaimed, the Bishops, Abbots and Chapters will be placed in a position which will render it impossible for them to assert their claims to the separate enjoyment of the property they have hitherto possessed. The minority suspect the dangerous arguments which may be based on the doctrine. The dogmatic discussions are after all only sham fights. The Jesuits are no idealists; they have always practical ends in view. Men of a similar character are also to be found among the Bishops, though they do not form the majority of the episcopate, and they are beginning to perceive the threatening danger. When the Pope, by means of his infallibility, has become the absolute master of the entire property of the Church, he will have to decide whether he will go hand in hand with the General of the Jesuits, or venture to commence a war with an Order which is powerful enough to prevent the next Papal elections taking a turn likely to render such a conflict imminent."

The Debate in the Council—Speeches of two English-speaking Bishops—Bold Words of Bishop Connolly, of Halifax.

The Roman correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* writes: "A feeling of relief came over the Aula when, after the bombastic declamations of the adherents of the Curia, two men who speak the English language dwelt on the question, and the way it had hitherto been treated, with the clear and healthy common sense peculiar to their race and country. The first of these, Archbishop ERRINGTON, who was once Cardinal WISEMAN'S coadjutor, but soon fell under the displeasure of the Pope, strikingly characterized the senselessness of the whole method of procedure. Speeches had been made for and speeches against the dogma; one had affirmed, and the other had denied; but no one could suppose his words had been of any use—that they had had any effect, or done anything to further the cause he had at heart. The deputation alone had the privilege of examining the speeches, and that body did not belong to the whole Council, but only to the majority; 'how it was formed we know.' As a tribunal, the Council ought carefully to examine the facts, testimonies and traditions which bear on the question, and there was only one way of doing this. The example of the great Councils of former times, also that of Trent, must be followed. Deputations should be formed of both parties, and conferences held, in which scientific inquiry might take the place of rhetorical displays—of both parties, for it was useless to ignore the fact of their existence, as BILIO had done. He concluded with the words: '*Modo in hoc concilio fit aliter et ideo ineptissime*,' and proposed the formula: '*Magisterium universæ ecclesiæ est infallibile*.'" VITELLESCHI, the Archbishop of Osimo, who followed, made no impression whatever. "Then CONNOLLY, of Halifax, rose, and made such a speech as had seldom been heard within these walls. 'Three times,' he said, 'I have demanded that proofs might be given of the necessity of excluding Bishops of the Catholic Church from the definition of a dogma, either by means of Scripture texts, according to an authentic interpretation, or by the testimony of tradition and the Councils, but my request has not been fulfilled, and now, like the blind man who sat by the wayside, near Jericho, I conjure you to make us to see, and to believe'" It had always, he continued, been the practice for the Popes to consult the Church by means of Synods or encyclical letters. We have always considered this general harmony of the whole Church, as shown by the assent of the entire episcopate, the strongest proof of the credibility of the Catholic doctrine; this is the shield we have opposed to foes from without, and this the powerful attraction by which hundreds of thousands have been drawn into the Church. And now, this, our irresistible weapon of offense and defense, is to be broken and cast before our feet. The thousand-fold episcopate, with the millions of believers who stand behind it, has shrunk and dwindled into the voice and the testimony of a single man. Let the deputation show and prove that in the earlier history of the Church the Pope was everything and the Bishops nothing. The Synod of Jerusalem accepted not the formula of St. Peter but that of St. James, who spoke after him, and the apostolic creed runs not: *Credo in Petrum et successores*, but *Credo in unam ecclesiam catholicam*. We Bishops have no right to resign for ourselves and our successors the hereditary and primeval rights of the episcopate, or to give up the promise of Christ: "Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Now, however, we are to be reduced to nullities, the noblest jewel is to be broken from the priestly breastplate of the Bishops, they are to be robbed of the highest prerogative of their office, and they and the whole Church are to be changed into a blind crowd, in whose midst only a single seeing man is to be found, whom therefore they must undoubtingly believe.

Cardinal Guidi and his Order—An Effort to Get up a Protest Against his Views.

According to the Berlin *National Zeitung*, the proposed compromise between the Infallibilists and their opponents has met with serious opposition on the part of the Jesuits, *pur sang*. "They insist on the dogma," says that journal, "without any qualification, and hope that its proclamation will help them to obtain the exclusive control of the education of the young in all Catholic countries. Still, in their private meetings, a member of the party of less resolute character occasionally ventures to hint at an understanding. Cardinal GUIDI, who, at the close of his fearless speech, declined for himself alike the insults of the Infallibilists and the loud applause of the opposition, proposed the most acceptable arrangement of all, by reserving the rights of the Bishops as well as those of the Pope. An attempt was at first made unofficially, in order to weaken the effect of his discourse, to get up a protest against the views of the Cardinal within the Order to which he belongs. As, however, the Dominicans declared that it was their custom, in debatable matters, to leave the members of their Society perfect liberty of opinion, the Order received peremptory instructions from high quarters to make a demonstration against the sentiments of Cardinal GUIDI."

The Pope on Civil Government.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says: "In glancing through the bouquet of priceless apothegms published in the *Unità Cattolica* of 22d June, as having fallen from the mouth of the Holy Father, I have been reminded of some other expressions of the Pope, in his speech to the Roman authorities and the Noble Guard, at the late jubilee to celebrate the completion of the twenty-fourth year of his Pontificate. Among other things he delared: 'To govern is a difficult task, and few Sovereigns are conscious of their high responsibility. I say, however, that the Governments are made for the Pope, and not the Pope for the Governments.'"

Love, Divorce and Suicide—A Sad Case.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 23.

A report, fully credited by those best informed, has reached the city, that Mr. JOHN R. TAYLOR, well known here, recently committed suicide by drowning himself in one of the far Western rivers. The desperate deed was done, it is said, a few days after the receipt of the news that a divorce had been granted his wife. If so, it is the sad ending of a painfully-checkered career. A few years ago Mr. TAYLOR was one of the most popular men in Cincinnati society, but through a passion for gambling and liquor that eventually proved uncontrollable, he was already on the dark, downward path, when, to the surprise of every body, he succeeded in winning as his bride one of the noblest and most beautiful women that has ever moved a queen in the fashionable society of Southern Ohio and Kentucky. The rest of the sad story is familiar to those who have a right to know it, much of it, unfortunately, to the public. The wife's hopes of being able to reform the husband proved ill-founded. Disgrace and ruin came upon TAYLOR before the honeymoon was fairly over. He fled Westward, leaving his wronged wife only the redress which the law of the land could afford in the divorce courts. The last act of a desperate career has now been reached, and, as the swift but kindly waters of the Western river closed over the wretched life of the man, who proved thus that he had "one virtue linked with a thousand crimes," love for the woman he had so deeply wronged, let us hope, our duty as a journalist done, that the vail is now drawn over the sad, sad story forever.

Violent Storm on the Ohio—Four Men Killed and a Warehouse Destroyed by Fire.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 22.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Ben Franklin* that the storm that visited our city last evening raged with great violence, on the river between here and Madison, Ind., doing great damage to property and causing the loss of several lives. Two horses at Rising Sun, Ind., were struck by the lightning, which also paid its attentions to Carrollton, Ky., where two dwellings were struck and other damage done. About seven miles below this city, on the Indiana side, four men, named respectively GINHART, SHANKS, DUMONT and BUTLER, were struck and instantly killed. At Madison the lightning struck a large warehouse near the railroad depot, setting it on fire and destroying the building, together with its contents, including 175 barrels of oil.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

The Meriden Fire-Card.

To our patrons and the public we wish to acknowledge our thanks for past favors, and to inform them that, notwithstanding the large fire on the morning of the 16th inst. in one of our factories, by which about 400 feet of the third, fourth and fifth stories were almost entirely consumed, it is our intention to have the same rebuilt and in running order before Sept. 1.

Having six other factories, we are prepared to fill general orders promptly for our ware, either silver-plated or unplated, as heretofore.

Yours, respectfully,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.
WEST MERIDEN, Conn., July 23, 1870,
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MARRIED.

NEWTON—WOOD.—At Hohokus, N. J., June 20, by Rev. Legh Dickinson, WILLIAM H. NEWTON, Esq., of Minnesota, to Mrs. HENRIETTA WOOD, of Hohokus, N. J.

DIED.

BEARD.—On Saturday, July 23, WILLIAM BEARD, suddenly.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNHAM.—On Saturday, July 23, WILLIAM ROGERS, infant son of William W. and Sarah Jane Burnham, aged 11 months and 1 day.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 249 West 129th st.

HINE.—On Saturday, July 23, SARAH E., wife of Edward Hine, in the 35th year of her age.
Funeral from the Congregational Church, New-Milford, Conn., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, 25th inst.

KING.—On Friday, July 21, after a brief illness, RUFUS S. KING, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 67 7th av., on Monday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LOOSEY.—On Thursday, July 21, Chevalier CHARLES F. DE LOOSEY, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.
The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Third and Lexington avs., on Monday, July 25, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MARSHALL.—At his residence at Pelham, on the 24th of July, L. R. MARSHALL.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge to meet the 2¼ P. M. train from 26th-st. depot, New-York.
☞ New-Orleans and Natchez papers please copy.

PLUM.—On Saturday, July 23, Mrs. DEBORAH, widow of Isaac Plum, in the 80th year of her age.
Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence No. 118 East 78th-st., on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

SIEDLER.—On Sunday, July 24, PIERRE, son of Charles and Julia Siedler.
Funeral on Monday, at 4 P. M., from residence, Crescent-av., South Bergen. Friends are invited without other notice.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., JAMES SCOTT, in the 60th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

EMPIRE CHAPTER.—The officers and members of Empire Chapter are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, this Monday, 25th, at 12 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late companion, DAVID F. VEIT.
ROBERT BLACK, H. P.

KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 235, F. & A. M.—The brethren are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, corner of Bleecker-st. and the Bowery, on Monday, July 25, at 12 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, DAVID F. VEIT.
D. W. THOMAS, Master.
E. T. STEWART, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STOP THE STENCH.

The New-York Rendering Company Nuisance on the North River—How the Dirty Work is Carried On—Will the Board of Health Remove It?

On the 8th day of April, 1865, the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company, entered into a contract with the City Inspector who represented the authorities of New-York, to remove from the City the dead animals and offal for a period of ten years. By the terms of that contract, this Company engaged:

1. To provide such a number of carts, approved by the City Inspector, as may be necessary to convey to the dock the dead animals, offal, &c.

2. To provide and keep at the designated dock such a number of suitable vessels, propelled by steam-power, for receiving, and shall receive therein all dead horses and other refuse matter from butcher's slaughter-houses, or other houses or places in said City; and all bones, fish, offal, diseased or tainted or impure meats, and all other matter or nuisances of a similar kind which may or shall be offered by any person or persons at such docks or slips, or which may be directed to be removed from the City by the City Inspector.

3. Such vessels shall be properly and suitably prepared for the reception of such dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter in such manner as to prevent nuisance.

4. The blood and offal shall be so conveyed and transported in tight-covered boxes, and shall be so placed in said tight-covered boxes forthwith upon its being brought to said dock or slip.

5. To transport and convey the said dead horses, animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter, at least once in each day, or, whenever directed by the City Inspector, twice in each day, to some place out of and beyond the limits of the City, in said vessels, which are to be propelled by steam-power.

It should be stated that the Board of Health now has all the power originally exercised by the City Inspector.

This contract was drawn with the evident intention of providing for the removal of dead animals and offal from the City in a manner least offensive and least prejudicial to the public health.

Subsequently the New-York Rendering Company assumed this contract, with all its obligations, so far as anything appears to the contrary. Instead, however, of fulfilling its terms, which required the reception of dead animals in suitably-prepared vessels, and the offal in tight-covered boxes, and the removal of both daily beyond the City limits, the Company proceeded to erect their present works at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street and North River, and render the dead animals and offal therein.

The work is performed on two boats—one being devoted to dead animals and the other to offal. The first is an old ferry-boat, with a porous wooden deck, but imperfectly inclosed. On this deck the dead animals are collected, cut up and placed in the tanks. These animals, during all the warm season of the year, are, when brought to the dock, distended with the most offensive gases and putrid fluids. The moment the process of cutting begins volumes of these gases are set free, which pervade the neighborhood, while the no less offensive decomposing blood and fluids escape over the saturated deck into the filth that surrounds that dock.

On the second boat the offal, always extremely offensive, is received in open vessels, which are elevated in the open air above the tanks, and discharged into them in such a manner as to thoroughly ventilate the mass, the accumulated gases filling the air of the neighborhood with the most disagreeable and sickening odors.

The process of rendering is the same on both boats; steam-tight tanks are employed, and there is an arrangement for superheating and burning the gases. If the machinery is in good condition, and the work carefully done, this part of the process is very perfect. The last part of the process is the removal of the scrap, and this has generally been extremely offensive, especially in the second boat, where the offal is rendered. Various methods have been adopted to control the nuisances created by this part of the process, such as allowing the mass to cool, and the very liberal use of disinfectants. But, as in all works of this kind, the necessary care and attention to these details is rarely observed by the operatives, and the result is that the remedy is but partially successful.

It must be apparent to the most superficial observer that the business of the Rendering Company must be classified with the most objectionable of the fat-melting nuisances. The materials employed are always of the most offensive character, and the process, conducted on more or less open wooden structures, must be, and is attended with the escape of foul and disgusting odors. It is due to the Company to state that it has made praiseworthy efforts to control the nuisance which its works create, by cleanliness and disinfection, but the effort has proved unsuccessful. The offensiveness is inherent in the business itself, and cannot be controlled by the structures and apparatus now employed. It is possible that suitable buildings could be erected, and methods of rendering be devised, which would admit of the business being conducted without nuisance in populous neighborhoods, but such do not exist at present.

But there is no necessity whatever for the location of this business within or near the City. The materials can be transported to any distant locality, where the work can be done without offense to any one. And it should be remembered that the New-York Rendering Company are partners to a contract with the City to remove the dead animals, offal, &c., of New-York in an inoffensive manner beyond the City limits, and that their present works, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, are in practical violation of the terms of that contract. That contract provides as follows:

1. Transportation of the material through the City in suitable carts.

2. Its reception at the dock into suitably-prepared vessels, and into tight-covered boxes.

3. Its daily or semi-daily removal beyond the City limits in vessels propelled by steam.

The contest of the Board of Health with this Company has been marked by great weakness and vacillation on the part of the former, and remarkable tact and determination on the part of the latter. The last phase of the controversy is interesting, viz., the consent of the Company to stop their works and fulfill their contract, and in this matter they exhibit their usual shrewdness. Their evident purpose is to prove that under the contract they will, or rather can, create a greater nuisance than by their rendering works. They accomplish this purpose by allowing dead animals and offal to accumulate at the dock in open vessels; 2, by receiving this material on open boats, and thus transporting it from the City; and 3 by throwing it overboard in the Bay. The inspections of our reporter prove conclusively that the terms of the contract requiring the reception of the dead animals and offal into covered vessels are regularly violated by the Company, and apparently in order to create as much offense as possible at the dock. On several occasions he has witnessed the reception of animals and offal on open scows, and found large quantities of putrid butchers' offal exposed to the sun in open vessels. It remains to be seen whether the Board of Health has sufficient energy and determination to compel the Company to fulfill their obligations to the City. It is greatly to be feared, however, that this community must suffer from another phase of the offal nuisance, through a willful violation of the Rendering Company of some of the most important and salutary provisions of their contract.

Crimes and Casualties.

TERENCE MCGOVERN, living in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, yesterday morning, entered the sleeping apartment of KATE MARION, in the adjoining house, when she leaped from bed and struck him on the head with a pitcher, causing three severe scalp wounds. She was subsequently arrested.

PATRICK MCGUIRE, aged sixty-two, while asleep, fell from the fourth-story window of No. 228 Mulberry-street on to a shed, and from thence to the yard, and was seriously injured.

Late on Saturday night Mrs. MARY MASTERSON, aged sixty-four years, fell dead from the stoop of the premises in the rear of No. 120 Amity-street.

JOHN BLACK, a Scotchman, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, No. 55 Mulberry-street.

The infant son of HATTIE JACKSON died yesterday, at No. 73 Grand-street, from an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

JOHN HALLAHAN, who was run over on Saturday night while trying to get on a Hudson River Railroad express train at the Thirtieth-street depot, died early yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner KEENAN gave permission to the relatives to remove the body to Yonkers for burial, and will hold an inquest on Wednesday.

The following sudden deaths were reported yesterday at the Coroner's office, the effect of the extreme heat:

DANIEL ALLEN, in a shanty on Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

MARY CLARK, at No. 73 Goerck-street.

JOHN WELSH, at No. 311 East Houston-street.

JOHN BLACK, at No. 53 Mulberry-street.

THOMAS MCGOVERN, at No. 339 East Eleventh-street.

ROSANNA MALLON, in a shanty in Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

LOUIS BEST, on Saturday evening, accosted JOHN PATTON, of No. 526 West Twenty-seventh-street, in Tenth-avenue, and snatched his gold watch, valued at $50, with which he fled. He was captured after a long chase by Officer IRWIN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and yesterday committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court by Justice Cox.

Late on Saturday night, BEVERLEY MITCHELL, a barber, living at No. 144 Bleecker-street, quarreled with his wife, JENNIE, and cut her on the back with a razor, causing a severe wound. He was arrested, and yesterday Justice Cox committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JOHN YOUNG, aged eighteen, a few days ago, procured from CUMMINGS JOHNSON, a hatter, at No. 1,285 Broadway, by representing that his employer, GABRIEL KENT, had telegraphed him to send by express seven hats, valued at $38. Learning that these representations were untrue, Mr. JOHNSON, on Saturday evening, caused YOUNG's arrest, and yesterday the latter was committed by Justice Cox.

On Saturday night, Mrs. MARY TRIMBLE was badly scalded by a quantity of boiling water being thrown over her, by JOHN KEARNEY, during a quarrel in a shanty, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where both parties lived. KEARNEY escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

HENRY STALTZ was arrested for stealing sixteen pairs of shoes from the store of JOSEPH F. GRAHAM, at No. 206 Greenwich-street, on Saturday night. Yesterday, Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs to await a trial.

WILLIAM GRIFF, aged twenty years, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning while bathing at the foot of East Fifth-street. Deceased resided at No. 155 Norfolk-street. The body was not recovered.

Patrolman JAMES J. REEVES, of the Eleventh Precinct, died yesterday at No. 490 Hudson-street.

Alleged Wife Beating.

On Saturday night DANIEL NEIL and his wife, CATHARINE, drank to excess in their apartment, in the attic of No. 455 Greenwich-street, and finally quarreled. They retired at length. Early yesterday morning NEIL called at the apartment of a neighbor and borrowed a light. Soon afterward he came out and declared his wife was dead. The case was deemed suspicious, and NEIL was taken in custody and detained at the Leonard-street Police Station to await the action of the Coroner. Yesterday, Coroner KEENAN commenced an investigation of the case. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found no traces of violence, and in his opinion death resulted from the combined effects of heat and intemperance. NEIL was released from custody.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The past week, like the one preceding, has been unprecedentedly dull. At the Exchange but one sale of City property has been made, that by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, on Thursday, of two lots on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street for $7,300. Of suburban sales, JOHNSON & MILLER conducted the only one which occurred during the week, that at Woodridge, N. J., on Wednesday. This transaction was a successful one, 400 lots being disposed of, bringing in the aggregate $52,400, or, on an average of over $125 per City lot. The transfers of City property for the week have been in number 104, representing in value the sum of $1,927,842, which amount is below the weekly average. The plans for new buildings submitted to Superintendent MCGREGOR, also show a falling off, the number for the week being only thirty-four. These facts, taken together, show the depressed condition of the real estate market, and prove conclusively that affairs in this branch of business could not be much worse, while a change, if any there should be, could only be for the better.

For this week a number of sales are advertised, one or two of which from their importance deserve special notice. At the Exchanges, should any interest be manifested, the week bids fair to be a more active one. The property offered is desirable, and the sales should attract capitalists. Important sales at the Rooms No. 111 Broadway are already noticed for Wednesday and Thursday, and on the former day a very large sale of property will be made at the Brooklyn Exchange. In reference to out-of-town property, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER sell to-morrow, on the ground, at West Brighton, Staten Island, at 3 P. M., 120 choice villa plots. The entire property is within thirty minutes of the City, and located in the midst of fine improvements, the residences of many well-know business men of New-York being in the immediate vicinity. The lots to be sold are situated on high ground, and command extended water views. The streets are already graded, and each lot is ready for immediate improvement. The sale will be positive in every particular, and the terms easy. Excursion tickets are issued free, by the auctioneers, and a collation will be furnished on the ground. To reach the sale, persons desiring to be present will take the boat of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry, at 2 P. M. to-morrow, from Pier No. 19 North River, between Cortlandt and Dey streets.

On Thursday, as has heretofore been announced, the third sale of Grand Park property, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, will take place. Of this property, so well known as it now is, it is hardly worth while to speak at length. To the valuable and extensive improvements made, and in progress, under the direction of Mr. A. WILSON, Jr., public attention has been frequently directed. In regard to these improvements it may, however, be said, that everything is well done, the streets and roads laid out with taste, and the work permanently accomplished; a very large amount of money has been expended, and when the various proposed changes are completed, Grand Park will be one of the most desirable locations for a residence, in the vicinity of New-York. As is known, the Episcopal Seminary and the Methodist College are both to be here located, to provide the necessary buildings for which requires the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000; a female seminary will go into operation the coming Fall; a large and elegant hotel will be completed before the Spring opens; a horse railroad through the entire tract will be constructed within a few months, and such other improvements finished immediately, as both to add to the attractiveness of the neighborhood, render all portions of the property easy of access, and at the same time largely increase the value of lots either to be, or already disposed of. The dwellings now erected are handsome, and in the improvement made a liberality and judiciousness has been displayed, which furnishes a guarantee for the future. The business-like manner in which Mr. WILSON and those associated with him have thus far conducted the enterprise, has gained for him the confidence of his neighbors, and it is the unanimous feeling that the enterprise itself is a genuine one, which will add to the real value of property in the vicinity, and from its nearness to the Metropolis, become a source of inestimable good in furnishing choice homes for thousands of its overcrowded population.

In the two previous successful sales, the lots disposed of have been comparatively small, suitable either for the erection of residences or for business purposes. In the sale which is to take place on Thursday, 150 villa plots, comprising over 300 acres, will be offered. The situation of these plots is among the choicest of the whole section, and as each is from one to five acres in size, an opportunity is here afforded of obtaining a quiet, accessible, pleasant suburban home with a small expenditure of money. The sale, which is positive, rain or shine, will begin at 12 M., and for the accommodation of those who wish to attend, special trains will be run on the day of sale, at 8¾ and 10 A. M.. from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. Maps, circulars &c. can be obtained at the Grand Park office, No. 317 Broadway, or of S. DENGEE & Co., No. 9 Pine-street, and MALLORY & BLACKWELL, in the *Evening Post* building.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

14th-st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 125x206.6x103.3x50x103.3	$24,025
17th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
20th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x92	16,000
32d-st., s. s., 188 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	6,000
38th-st., s. s., 166 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	8,750
42d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x150.5	14,100
93d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 200x100.8	40,000
131st-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	3,125
131st-st., s. s., 385 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	3,125
2d-av. and 74th-st., s. w. cor., 25.2x67	18,000
3d-av. and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 150.11x110x100.11x10x50x100	70,000
7th-av., w. s., 41.6 ft. s. of 50th-st., 53.6x90	14,500

Leases Recorded.

Frankfort-st., No. 25, 3 9-12 years—9-12 year, ₱ year, $850, 3 years, ₱ year	$900
5th-av. and 90th-st., n. e. corner, 100x150, 5 year, 91st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th ave., 75x100, ₱ year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bond and 1st-st., n. w. corner, 22x75.6	$1,200
Bond-st., w. s., 102 ft. n. of 1st-st., 20x84.3	1,000
Butler-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120; Douglass-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70	16,750
Herkimer-st., s. s., 406 ft. e. of Utica-av., 33x189.10x74x185	2,500
12th-st., s. s., 122.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	500
19th-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	500
East New-York-av., n. s., 274.2 ft. w. of Paca-av., 25x175	1,200
Flushing-av. and Hamilton-st., s. e. corner, 116.2x50x41x96.4x50x200	20,000
Fulton-av., s. s. and Herkimer-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stone-av., 100x200; Fulton-av. n. s., 294.2 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 75x87.6x87.4x75x80x89.2	12,500
Graham-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of McKibben-st., 25x100	4,500
Lewis-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	4,000
Willoughby-av. and Lewis-av., s. w. corner, 150x100	3,400
Willoughby-av. and Lewis-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	4,650
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 50x100	4,550
Yates-av. and Stockton-st., s. e. corner, 160x125	17,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Louis Bauer's property, 245 acres	$9,500

East Chester.

12th-av., s. s., lot No. 66, Wakefield	$150

Greenburg.

Orchard-st., w. s., 90 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x95	$500
Clinton-av., s. s., 172 ft. w. of 4th-st., 66x200	2,000

Mamaroneck.

Boston turnpike, n. s., adjoining E. F. Delancey's, 2 acres	$2,600

Morrisania.

142d-st., n. s., 322 ft. e. of Alex-av., 16x100	$7,000

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville to Robbins' Mills road, n. s., adjoining Joseph F. Bailey's, 18 acres	$1,000

New-Rochelle.

Lot No. 150, map of Peterville	$250

Pelham.

Jefferson-av. and Plymouth-st., n. e. corner, 200x200	$2,500

Rye.

Grace Church-st. and New-st., n. w. corner, 63-100 acre	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of West Bank-st., 75x100	$5,000
Howard-st., w. s., 142 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 30x2.4x95.10x85x41	9,000
Jones-st., e. s. 375 ft. n. of Springfield-av., 25x88	3,000
Lush-st., w. s., 770 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 50x91.8	735
Lush-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Bank-st., 25x90	700
Pennsylvania-av., e. s., 146 ft. s. of Thomas-st., 22.4x80	5,500

Orange.

South-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Oakwood-av., 151x121	$3,000

Bloomfield.

H. Powles to J. Beach, 11 12-100 acres	$2,950

Montclair.

Corner Park and James sts., 255x400	$3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a new first-class two-story private stable, 25x70, lot 100 feet; six stalls; carriage-room trimmed in hard wood; No. 124 West 50th-st., 300 feet west of 6th-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 124, next door.

A GEM—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house on Lexington-av., the prettiest part, near 35th-st.; perfect order; price $22,000. For sale, by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN SIDE, ELEGANT residence containing every convenience, thirteen large rooms, gas, water, furnace, butler's pantry, thoroughly built, stables, gardener's and coach house, billiard-room, nearly four acres under highest cultivation, for sale very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS. VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 337 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CITY PROPERTY WANTED—FOR cash, a good substantial building suitable for a factory; on account of light a corner preferred, not less than 50x100 feet, and below 23d-st. Apply to WILLIAM BARTON, No. 121 Greene-st., rear building.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! LOT-BUYERS, HO! FOR WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. GREAT AUCTION SALE. BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. CHARMING LOCATION. FREE EXCURSION BY STEAM-BOAT AND CARRIAGES. COLLATION ON GROUNDS. JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell without limit, at 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, JULY 26, ON THE PREMISES, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, 120 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS in the vicinity of New-York, on easy and accommodating terms.

Merchants, clerks, and business men make a note of this fact.

The property to be sold is only thirty minutes from Wall-st., New-York. It is beautifully situated on CASTLETON, SHAWMUT, FAIRMONT AND FOREST AVS., in the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the palatial residences of L. T. Hoyt, J. C. Henderson, G. H. Kissell, George Francis Shaw, G. William Curtiss, Drake De Kay, Charles E. Meigs, Rufus K. Delafield, and many more of our most prominent citizens. The ground is high, commanding extended water views. The streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The auctioneers positively announce that the sale will be absolute in every particular.

HOW TO GO.

Take boat of the North Shore, Staten Island Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. For maps, tickets, and other information, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, watercourses, and water-rights and privileges, waterwheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST., Offers for sale the following first-class Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds. NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 5 Lothbury, London.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers and Railway Agents, No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds WANTED BY W. S. FIELDING, No. 65 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, (Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,) "EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIL SAUER, President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schift & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company, will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO, A. H. BARNEY, D. O. MILLS, JAS. C. FARGO, LLOYD TEVIS, } Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, Payable 1st December and 1st June, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, Secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company upon their road of fifty-four miles, from Dunkirk to Warren, payable in thirty years.

This road connects at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore and New-York and Erie Roads, and at Warren with the Pennsylvania roads leading through the great coal and oil regions.

It runs through the rich county of Chautauqua. The means to pay for right of way, and prepare the road ready for the iron, was furnished by towns and individuals along the line, upon stock subscription, who have great confidence in the same.

The bonds represent less than one-half the cost of the road, and from examination made by us, we can recommend them as a safe investment. We offer them at 90 and accrued interest, and will furnish further information upon application.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST. MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. BROOKLYN TRUST CO., BROOKLYN.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES. THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN AMERICAN GOLD, AND SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF $22,000 A MILE TO JAMES BUELL AND V. K. STEVENSON, TRUSTEES, WHICH MORTGAGE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY MESSRS. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE ROAD FRANCHISES, DEPOTS, LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND, IN ADDITION TO THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AS THE ROAD IS FINISHED, EQUIPPED AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE ENGINEER AS A FIRST-CLASS ROAD AND OUTFIT, 50 MILES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FINISHED, EQUIPPED, AND SO RECEIVED.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN ORDERING THE INDORSEMENT OF THESE BONDS, SPECIALLY PROVIDES FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD FAIL TO DO SO.

THIS IS A SOUTH AND NORTH ROAD FROM THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, 183 MILES LONG TO DECATUR, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, IN DIRECT LINE NORTH BY NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

THE STOCK PAID UP AND PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF THESE BONDS AND INTEREST IS $3,500,000, WHICH, WITH THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AND THE HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, MAKES A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY MESSRS.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND STOUT & DICKINSON, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y., From whom full information can be had.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County; BEDMINSTER, Somerset County; BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run, AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

$30,000 DETROIT CITY 7s.

$50,000 JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by WILKINS & Co., Detroit, Mich.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000 DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY, Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER PARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE. INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next. Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order,

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has this day been declared payable Aug. 1.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 16, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend or Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, July 14, 1870.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 130 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

This Bank will pay its regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT., on and after Aug. 1. Dividends not called for will be credited to the depositors' account and be entitled to interest from Aug. 1, the same as a regular deposit. Money deposited up to the 10th of August, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. MILES, Pres. JAS. S. SLOAN, Sec.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH. MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President. GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President. WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE, CHARLES S. MITCHELL, Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor. ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix. FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.

je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MCARTHUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William H. McArthur, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of August, A. D. 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the New Lamp Chimney Company of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its President, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JAMES KERR, Assignee in Bankruptcy,

ju18-law3wM* No. 6 Murray-st., City of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. DODD, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

jy11-law3wM*

PERSONAL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MR. W. Crookes died May 21, 1870. Mr. A. E. Crookes is requested to write to Mr. W. J. TERRY, Sandal by Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold.
Return tickets.........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.........$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Anglia......Sat., July 30	Dorian......Wed., Aug. 3
Australia......Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian......Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia......Wed., Aug. 17
Europa......Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 24
India......Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian......Wed., Sept. 7

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 5—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS............July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th. 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th......4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th....7:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor, G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.
Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1870.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., the 30th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States and delivered to the contractor at the depot of Jeffersonville, Ind.
The tents when completed, will be delivered at the same place for inspection.
The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and distinctly indorsed, "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."
For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quarter-masters' Offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or Washington, D. C.
By order of Quarter-master-General. C. H. HOYT, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Depot Quarter-master.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:
120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.
The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.
Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory. J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE, CY
MA CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 83 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J., AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av. 14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20. REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y. School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH. A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE qualifications, possessed of most flattering testimonials, and of long experience in tuition, seeks an appointment. Her acquirements are, higher English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the rudiments of Spanish; terms moderate; no objection either to the South or West. Parties desiring the offices of a reliable and efficient instructress may find it to their interest to communicate with the advertiser; references exchanged. Address for two weeks U., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or L. HERBERTSON, Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN.—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH branches in September, in a boarding-school in the country. Address for two weeks T. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOLIC ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address S., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE—Seventeen and a half miles per New-Haven Railroad; trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's washing, or a family's; understands fine washing and fluting and polishing; would go out by the day or week to any one that need such; best City reference as to capacity. Address Mrs. BENSON, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a thoroughly efficient young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a first-class operator on a sewing-machine, and is willing to assist at chamber-work if necessary. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended, professional, Protestant and other cooks, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers; young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a highly-recommended woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker. Apply at 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a respectable woman; she is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and will assist in chamber-work, &c. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, best reference; no objection to country. Call for two days at No. 273 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to do chamberwork and assist in the waiting. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, watering-places and Summer resorts please notice they can be supplied without delay with American, English and Scotch housekeepers, ladies' maids and nurses to travel, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, first-class cooks, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, linen and store-room women, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general house-work, with good reference, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., may always be found select servants in every capacity, for City and country.

PARTIES WANTING GOOD HOUSE servants can be supplied with the best at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a steady, unmarried man; has twelve years' reference from a nobleman's family in Ireland; is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; no objection to the country. Address T. F., No. 327 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class coachman and groom, with over six years' City reference from his last employer; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, F. O. B., No. 17 East 27th-st., private stables.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman, groom and gardener; good careful driver; thorough groom; the wife will take charge of a laundry or gate-house; no children; the very best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family, by a married man; a first-rate coachman and groom; twelve years a City driver, and will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 168 East 32d-st., or by note to THOMAS H. W., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands green-house vegetables, horses and carriages; can milk and be generally useful; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN by a sober steady man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; good City reference of years past. Address M. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 36 East 36th-st., from 9 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; no objections to City or country, and knows the City. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No 199 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

ALL SMART COMPETENT GIRLS in want of good situations at high wages in City and country, English, American, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish, Protestants, and others, please notice they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—AT NEW-YORK JUVENILE Asylum, at Washington Heights, New-York City, a live man, not afraid of work, who understands boys, can come well recommended, and can earn $35, board and washing, per month. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st. immediately.

WANTED—ALL GOOD WOMEN, YOUNG and old, of all nations, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls and those lately landed, for house-work, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN, twelve miles from New York, to take care of a span of horses and assist the gardener; wages $25 per month and board; good recommendations required. Address Box No. 1,080 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN—ENGLISH or German preferred—to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; only those fully competent and with first-class references need apply. Call at No. 49 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A young man, about 21 years old, as stock clerk and to make himself generally useful. Address Post-office Box No. 5,433.

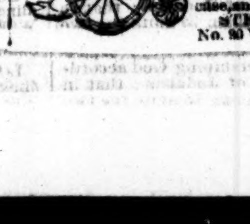
WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY AT NEWport, a Protestant kitchen-maid, under a man cook. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A QUICK AND CORRECT PENman in an Insurance Office. Address, giving salary desired and references, F., Box 119 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.
Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.
Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.
Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given to the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases, to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.
Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.
Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.
Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.
As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an attorney or agent will be in no case necessary. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. Army.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ANOTHER GREAT HIT.
LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
Of the Wonderful Artist,
MME. KATHI LANNER,
and her world-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,
pronounced by the entire Press, without dissent, and the public generally as the finest and most complete organization
EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.
The new great Scenic Sensation by Marston.
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS
is acknowledged as the
ACME OF SCENIC GRANDEUR,
and has never been surpassed as a work of high art.
The New Grand Comic Ballet Fantastique,
HIRKA,
nightly received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. The Great Ajax specialty,
THE NATIONS,
with its various beautiful characteristic dances of the different Nationalities, commences this attractive Programme
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.
During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE, BROOKLYN.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Miss LINA EDWIN, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her initial effort as a manageress, begs to announce that other engagements will impel her to terminate her present enterprise on SATURDAY NIGHT next, July 30. Great care will be taken to render the present week memorable to her patrons, as the most talented artists, the most attractive plays, and the most laughable burlesques will be secured to close the present brilliant season. Next THURSDAY EVENING grand complimentary testimonial to Miss LINA EDWIN, tendered by the first citizens of Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:20 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,

No. 585 BROADWAY.
Third week of
BUCKLEY SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
First appearance of
GEN. GRANT, JR.
First appearance of
COOPER AND FIELD.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE Chapel of the Tompkins-avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, (on McDonough-st., one block north of Fulton-av.,) will be laid THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock, when interesting services will take place.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

EXCURSIONS.

OCEAN YACHT-RACE!

THE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
Leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., daily,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, FOR
SANDY HOOK,
The rendezvous of the
AMERICAN YACHT SQUADRONS,
At 6:45, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

To all who are desirous of witnessing the HOME-STRETCH of the Ocean Racers
DAUNTLESS AND CAMBRIA,
now hourly expected, this is the best and only mode of transit.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return $1.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Narraganset Steam-ship Company, New-Jersey Southern Railroad line. For Long Branch, via Sandy Hook. On and after MONDAY, July 25, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., instead of 11:30 as heretofore. The JESSE HOYT will make an additional trip, leaving at 7:15 P. M., arriving at Long Branch at 9:25.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July 14, 1870, and July 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On July 19, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at the private residence, north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., the entire household furniture in said dwelling-house, consisting of beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber furniture, books, &c., together with 2 horses, 2 wagons, 3 sets of harness, 1 sleigh and robe. At No. 112 Pearl-st., on July 29, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 16, 1870.
The sale as above advertised of 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture, and 1 horse and harness, is hereby adjourned to Friday, July 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 Pearl-st.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 19, 1870.
The above sale is further adjourned to MONDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 Pearl-st.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 19, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 22, 1870.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug
CLINTON,
of 50 tons.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.
One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY;—District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y., July 25, 1870.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1870, at the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., the following subsistence stores:
57 pounds of Tea.
278¾ pounds of Tobacco.
1,960 pounds of Desiccated Vegetable.
1,800 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.
Terms cash. Stores to be removed on the day of sale. By order of WM. W. BURNS, Chief C. S. Department of the East, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 51 West 24th-st., elegant household furniture, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 381 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

LOOKING FOR THE YACHTS.

Ten Thousand People Go Down to Meet Them, but They Don't Come—Incidents of the Sunday Waiting—Accident to the Red, White and Blue.

Yesterday being Sunday, everybody who takes an interest in the ocean yacht-race availed themselves of the day of leisure to go down the Bay, expecting, doubtless, that the yachts would be so accommodating as to arrive while they were on hand to welcome them. But everybody was disappointed, as usual, and had to come home without getting a glimpse of the victor in the great contest. All the boats to Long Branch, Coney Island, Keyport, Staten Island and other points in the Bay were crowded with people, and several extra barges were chartered for the occasion and towed down to Sandy Hook with men, women and children on the lookout for the coming yachts. If they failed to see the *Dauntless* or the *Cambria*, they had the pleasure of seeing a whole fleet of yachts just as pretty and probably just as fast as those now making their somewhat laggard trip across the Atlantic. The yachts belonging to the different yacht clubs of New-York and Brooklyn, to the number of twenty or more, made their rendezvous at the Hook on Saturday night, and all day yesterday they were flitting about in the waters of the Lower Bay or making flying trips up through the Narrows into New York Harbor. It was a fine day for yachting, and the broad sheet of water between the Narrows and Sandy Hook never presented a prettier sight than it did yesterday, so that the Sunday excursionists got well repaid for their trouble, although the ocean competitors failed to come to time. Early in the afternoon several of the leading yachts of the New-York Club—among them the *Julia*, the *Madgie*, the *Sylvia*, the *Rambler*, the *Tidal Wave*, the *Tarolinta*, and the old *America*, now owned by Uncle Sam—had a friendly trial of speed, coming through the Narrows and half way up the Bay, and then returning to Sandy Hook. As long as spectators on Staten Island could watch the fleet the *Julia* was ahead and the *Madgie* next, although all of them were making splendid time. Some of the yachts remained in the Horse-shoe last night, but a majority returned to the anchorage ground opposite the New-York Yacht Club-house. The opinion still prevails among experienced yachtmen that neither of the ocean yachts will reach Sandy Hook before Tuesday or Wednesday. Should they arrive off the Club-house in the night time the steward, Monsieur SAPHO, has made arrangements for a grand illumination of the Club-house and grounds. There will be sky-rockets, blue lights, Chinese lanterns, &c., and on either side of the Club-house flag-staff will blaze forth the letter D, provided the *Dauntless* arrives first, or the letter C, if the *Cambria* comes in ahead.

A CAPSIZE.

The little life-boat, *Red, White and Blue*, which was announced to sail from Pier No. 27, East River, yesterday, on her way out to meet the coming yachts, met with a rather serious accident before she got outside the Narrows. It is not a little remarkable that a boat which has weathered the storms of an ocean trip across the Atlantic should capsize in New-York Harbor on such a day as yesterday, but such was the fate that befell the *Red, White and Blue*. At 12 M. she was towed out into the Bay in connection with a couple of barges, and set adrift off Governor's Island, with full sail spread and everything in gay and festive order. In fact, there was probably a little too much festivity on board, which may account for the catastrophe that so soon overtook her. There were eight persons on board, as follows: Capt. MORRISON, commanding; Capt. WILLIAMS, a crew of two men, OLIVER R. INGERSOLL, the builder of the boat, and three newspaper reporters. The boat proceeded down the Bay under full sail, as before stated, until she arrived a short distance this side of the Narrows, when she was met and saluted by the tug-boat *Reuben E. Fenton*. Soon after passing the *Fenton* one of the men on board undertook to climb one of the tiny masts of the little craft, and just at that moment a sudden blast of wind struck her sails and over she went, capsizing completely, and leaving her keel turned upward. Of course, all the live freight on board was thrown into the sea, and one or two had a narrow escape from drowning. Mr. A. D. GORDON, of the *Star*, got his feet entangled in the rigging of the little vessel, and was unable to extricate himself. He kept his head above water by clinging to the side of the boat until assistance arrived, which was ten minutes or more. One or two other gentlemen also had a narrow escape, but all were enabled to keep their heads above water until the *Reuben E. Fenton*, whose crew witnessed the accident, had time to turn about, and come to the rescue. The boat was soon righted, and towed up to the Quarantine grounds, where she will dry her sails, and make a fresh start today. She will probably not take so many invited guests with her as she did yesterday, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether so many will be anxious to go.

On the Lookout at Sandy Hook for their Arrival—Anxious Reporters and Expectant Yachtsmen.

AT SEA, OFF SANDY HOOK, Sunday, July 24, 1870.

The Horseshoe, at Sandy Hook, has been alive with yachts and pleasure craft of every description, today, in anticipation of the arrival of the ocean racing yachts. The New-York Club and Atlantic Club fleets are largely represented among the number, including the *Phantom*, Commodore STEBBINS; *Alice*, Vice-Commodore *Tidal Wave*, Commodore VOORHIS; *Madeline*, dore KIDD; *Rambler*, Mr. J. BANKER; *Idler*, Mr. T. C. DURANT; *Fire Fly*, Mr. PETER LORILLARD; Mr. JACOB VOORHIS, and *America*, Commander MEADE, U. S. N. The yachts were cruising outside of the Bar, and around the light-ship, during the afternoon, on the *qui vive* for the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*. Old salts were appealed to in regard to the time when they should appear, and seemed to be of the opinion that they will not reach here inside of three or four days. They say that the winds have been very light, and have not been calculated to hurry the trip on.

First Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Late of Canada, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was well filled both at the morning and afternoon services yesterday, by a congregation composed mainly of members of other churches, who had assembled to listen to the discourses preached by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ORMISTON, of Hamilton, C. W., who has recently accepted a call to become one of the pastors of this church. The sermon in the morning was taken from the second Corinthians, and the subject was the "Ministry of Reconciliation." The afternoon discourse was a continuation of that of the morning.

Dr. ORMISTON is a gentleman of about forty-five years of age, of fine personal appearance and excellent delivery. He made a good impression upon his hearers, and will no doubt attract large audiences. He has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, C. W., for a number of years, and has not yet dissolved his connection with the Presbytery of Canada, but will doubtless do so by the middle of August. He will continue to preach in this church every Sunday henceforth, and the classes meet today to receive him. He will be duly installed in September. The ministers of this church are now five in number—Rev. Dr. DEWITT, senior pastor, Dr. VERMILYEA, Dr. CHAMBERS, Dr. LUDLOW and Dr. ORMISTON. The other two churches belonging to this congregation are on the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street.

The Sabbath in Hoboken.

Thousands of New-York Teutons and Hibernians emigrated to the city of bountiful lager, yesterday, to quaff the cooling and inviting beverage unrestrained by the prying eyes of inquisitive M. P.s, and revel in the shady retreats of the Elysian Fields and the Otto Gardens. From 8 o'clock till midnight the ferry-boats were laden with human freight, ponderous with lager on their way back, but all were peaceable and orderly, and no noise was to be heard save maudlin snatches of songs by the more vivacious of the passengers. A few arrests were made, but Recorder POPE was mercifully inclined, which is not proverbial of that gentleman, and they were discharged. One of the delinquents, named CRONIN, said he would be off to France in the morning, while another excused himself for his intoxication by saying that he was suffering from a Summer complaint, and the liquor got the best of him. The Recorder was disposed to believe the excuses, and as the thermometer was up to 90° in his office, he thought the cells an undesirable bed.

Fire in Broadway—Loss $60,000.

Soon after 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the rear of the extensive building, Nos. 71 and 73 Broadway, and extending nearly 200 feet down Rector-street. The entire fifth floor is occupied by the American Bank Note Company. The fire was first discovered in the drying-room. Two alarms were sounded, calling to the spot a large force of firemen. The fire was confined to the fifth floor, but the remainder of the building was drenched with water. The loss of the Bank Note Company will probably be about $25,000. The fourth floor is occupied by MAJOR & KNAPP, engravers and lithographic printers. Loss by water $10,000. The remainder of the building is occupied by the Union Trust Company, the National Steam-ship Company, the Consolidated Coal Company, and others, all of whose offices were damaged by water. The building is owned by EDWARD MATTHEWS, and is damaged about $20,000. All the losses are covered by insurance.

LATER.—The loss on the Broadway fire will amount to $200,000. The loss of the American Bank Note Company will reach $100,000 on bank notes and presses, and MAJOR & KNAPP's loss $60,000.

The Heat and its Effects—Deserted Streets Yesterday.

Owing to the extreme heat, yesterday, there were but few persons on the streets or in the street-cars. All the excursion steamboats were crowded with those eager to escape the stifling heat of the City, and enjoy the breeze to be found on the water. The Coney Island boats were well patronized, hundreds visiting that retreat during the day. Admiral FISK's Long Branch boats were crowded each trip. The excursion boats to the Fishing Banks were also crowded.

Owing to the causes mentioned there were fewer cases of sun-stroke. Those reported are as follows:

LOUIS MILLER, aged twenty-six, of Staten Island, found at Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

BREWSTER JARVIS, aged seventy, of No. 122 Carmine-street, found at Rivington and Cannon streets.

JOHN B. OSBORN, of No. 111 East Tenth-street, found on Pier No. 26 North River.

HUGH MCLEAN, aged twenty-seven, died suddenly at No. 248 East Twenty-first-street.

ELIZABETH WELLING, aged forty-five, was found in the street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, entered the house No. 65 Rose-street, and soon became insensible.

Miss FANNY KELLEY, aged sixty, of No. 313 East Twenty-fifth-street, was overcome at No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street, and taken home in a critical condition.

WM. MUNSTERMANN found in front of No. 235 Bowery.

GEORGE BROWNLEY, aged twenty-three, died suddenly at No. 165 Allen-street.

Thermometrical Observations of Yesterday.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway.

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	84	4 P. M.	93
8 A. M.	86	6 P. M.	90
10 A. M.	94	8 P. M.	86½
Noon	95½	10 P. M.	85
2 P. M.	96½	12 P. M.	85

Weather Report.

The following are the barometrical and thermometrical indications for the past week, according to observations made in the Central Park Meteorological Department:

Barometer.	Inches.
Mean	30.031
Maximum at 2 P. M., July 22	30.158
Minimum at 4 P. M., July 18	29.888
Range	.270
Thermometer.	Degrees.
Mean	80
Maximum at 2 P. M., July 17	93
Minimum at 5 A. M., July 22	70
Range	23

REMARKS.—July 21, rain from 4¾ A. M. to 7¼ P. M. Amount of water, .40 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 977 miles.

Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday afternoon, PHILIP PORDO, residing in Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, went to the house of THOMAS ACKER, residing near by, and assaulted Mrs. ACKER. A general fight ensued, during which PORDO was stabbed in the back by KATE ACKER, receiving a serious wound. They were both arrested. PORDO was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The girl was locked up in the West Forty-seventh-street Police Station.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW-YORK.

WM. LYONS, of No. 28 Summit-street, Brooklyn, yesterday called on his affianced, RACHEL DORSEY, at No. 1,007 Second-avenue. They quarreled, and she returned him the engagement ring. Disappointed and enraged, he swallowed a quantity of laudanum, with the intention of ending his life. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and is now in a precarious condition.

THOMAS HACKETT was yesterday assaulted by some unknown persons, and severely cut in the head. His wounds were dressed and he was then taken home to No. 10 Roosevelt-street.

A man named JOHN BROWN, who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, while struggling with the officers, in front of the desk, at the Liberty-street Station, fractured his arm.

Last evening a fire occurred in LEVY's tailor shop, at No. 139 Spring-street, causing damage to the amount of $500. Insured. The basement was occupied by GEORGE REAL as a saloon. Damage $100. Not insured.

The body of an unknown colored man was yesterday found on Bedloe's Island, and taken to the Morgue.

The body of JOHN BARRY, aged thirty-five, of No. 42 Hamilton-street, who was also drowned, on Saturday night, while bathing, was yesterday found in the slip off Pier 37, East River

JAMES TIERNEY was drowned, yesterday, while bathing in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. The body was recovered.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday night, at the corner of Wythe-avenue and Rush-street, HENRY HUBLER had his right arm severely cut by an ax that fell upon him from an ice wagon.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fight occurred in the liquor-saloon of A. KEIN, No. 84 Fulton-street, between two unknown men. Officer MOONEY, hearing the noise, entered to arrest the parties; before he could do so, however, he was set upon by the friends of the combatants and knocked down. At this point Roundsman GRANT came to his assistance. On seeing him the whole party ran off. One of them, however, named PATRICK KELLY, was pursued and arrested for interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duty.

JOHN RYAN's liquor-saloon, at the corner of Dean and Smith streets, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by ROBERT KELTZ and CHRISTOPHER MCDONALD. A sister of Mrs. RYAN's, living on the floor over the store, heard them enter and gave the alarm. Officer FAUCETT heard it, and at once pursued and captured the thieves. They had in their possession $24 taken from the till.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night THOMAS J. WILSON, a ferry employe, assaulted and wounded HENRY WINTERMAN with a butcher's knife, on Fulton-street. The assailant was arrested by Officer BRUEZ.

HENRY STAGMAN's stable, at the corner of Union-avenue and Kent-street, was entered last night and robbed of a valuable set of harness by some unknown persons.

JAMES M. WILGUS, twenty years of age, residing at No. 19 Macon-street, was prostrated by the sun yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the First Precinct Station-house.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a woman in an insensible condition was found on Bridge-street, by Officer MCDERMOTT, who took her, on order of the Police surgeon to the City Hospital, where she died in a few moments.

A German war meeting is to be held to-night in the Brooklyn Garden near the City Hall. Gov. SOLOMON, Gen. SIGEL, and other prominent Germans will speak on the occasion.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN JACOBS, an employe of WIGGINS & Co., on Washington-street, Hoboken, fell dead on the premises last evening. Coroner CRANE took charge of the remains.

Yesterday the steamer *Magenta* made her regular excursion trip from New-York to Rockaway and return, and after leaving Rockaway on her home trip, a lot of ruffians who were on board, and who had in some way become much intoxicated, got into an outrageous fight, much to the chagrin and discomfort of respectable passengers. The names of four of the ring-leaders, who were arrested, are as follows: W. O'BRIEN, J. S. KEEFE, G. MCCARTHY, and C. MORRIS. As the boat neared the New-York shore, one of the ruffians jumped into the water, and another fell off the gang-plank as the passengers were landing. The officers of the boat declare that no liquor was sold on the boat.

A colored man named ANTHONY SINGLER, who lives in Bloomfield, was discovered driving, in Newark, at the unseasonable hour of 2 o'clock, Sunday morning. When questioned by the officer, he stated that he was taking his fair damsel out for a drive. The excuse not being satisfactory, he was locked up, and on Sunday morning the owner of the team from Bloomfield arrived in search of his property. It was delivered to him, but the sable driver was detained for examination.

EDWARD GILL, while riding through Grand-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, fell out of the wagon on his head. His legs caught in the wheels of the vehicle and were severely bruised, while his skull is thought to be fractured. He was carried to Dr. WATSON's office, where that gentleman attended him and sent him to his home, in old Bergen City.

A notorious bruiser named JOHN MCINTYRE was arrested for fighting in Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, last night. HUGH MCLEARY, his opponent, was also brought up. Both were covered with blood. MCINTIRE has long been noted for his fighting propensities.

A Mrs. SMITH, residing on the Hill in Jersey City, while shutting a window in the third story of her house on Saturday night, accidentally fell through to the ground, receiving such injuries as it is feared will prove fatal.

JAMES LINDSKEY, a laborer on the oil docks in Hoboken, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday afternoon, and died yesterday. Coroner CRANE viewed the body, and deeming an inquest unnecessary, gave a permit for burial.

A Mr. MULLOCK, who resides on Broome-street, Newark, was overcome by the heat yesterday, and carried to his home. The physicians who are attending him have hope of his recovery.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

Additional Particulars—Another Theory for the Motive of the Murder—A Dangerous Witness Put Out of the Way.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 22.

The murderer, VENDRUTH D. WASHBURN, passes his time in reading novels. He does not seem to realize the position he is in, and says he has no fears of that "thing around his neck that chokes a feller to death." From a gentleman direct from Boston, I learn the full and correct particulars of the fatal affair. WASHBURN and his wife have been married five or six years, and have two children, one four and the other two years old. Her character has always been good and never mistrusted by any one. She is not an intellectual woman, but made a good and faithful wife. At the time of the murder she was in the house, but refuses to tell any of the particulars. She is heiress to considerable property, which may account for the fact that the reckless man did not kill her. Some time since the house of Mr. JOHNSON, a neighbor of theirs, was burned and robbed of $187. It is supposed that WASHBURN was interested in the robbery, and that PEEBLES, his victim, was knowing to it, and that WASHBURN was anxious to get him out of the way. That the murder was premeditated there can be no doubt, as he borrowed the pistol (a six-shooter) of his father a week before the occurrence, and purchased ten cents worth of powder, lead and caps at one of the stores. After the neighbor, JOHNSON, had gone home with WASHBURN's two children, it is supposed that they became involved in some controversy, and WASHBURN shot PEEBLES while they were facing each other, for the ball passed directly below the heart and out of his back. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He then called to the neighbor, JOHNSON, telling him that he had shot PEEBLES, and that it was a second McFarland case, and started for Peninsula to give himself up. He called upon Mr. BOODY, a Justice of the Peace, and enquired in regard to a claim which Mr. BOODY was collecting for him, and then stated that he wanted to give himself up to him. Mr. BOODY, supposing that it was some trivial thing, and being sick at the time, replied that "he did not want anything to do with him, and that he would not give two cents for him." WASHBURN then went to E-xJustice COLE and asked if "he could not give bail in case of murder," and on being assured in the negative, he said he had shot CHARLEY PEEBLES, and marched off to the office of Dr. PIXLEY, whom he accosted with the very pleasant salutation, "Hurrah, Doctor, another McFarland case! I've shot CHARLEY PEEBLES. He then went on to narrate his grievances, accusing his wife of criminal intimacy with PEEBLES. He then gave the particulars of the shooting. He was thereupon arrested by Mayor MCNEIL, who at once proceeded to hold an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by the use of four pistol shots fired by VENDRUTH D. WASHBURN." He was then bound over for trial. Both of the men were temperate in their habits, and the people of Boston do not believe that Mrs. WASHBURN ever violated her marital vows. The only conclusion that can now be arrived at, is that WASHBURN deliberately took this method of putting out of the way a man whose testimony might have been the means of sending him to State Prison. His trial will not take place until October.

The Mad-Stone Delusion—Death from Hydrophobia.

From the Missouri Republican, July 22.

Mr. JOHN SAYERS, a laborer in the North Missouri Railroad car-shop, died, yesterday morning, of hydrophobia. As the facts connected with the unfortunate event possess a peculiar interest at this season of the year, we give a brief narration of the circumstances connected with the case: SAYERS was a married man thirty years of age, of a robust and powerful frame, and until recently in very good health. On the 24th of May a little poodle dog belonging to him was fighting with another dog, when he attempted to separate them. In doing so his own dog bit him on the inside fleshy part of the hand, near the thumb. Deceased felt some pain from the injury, and went to a man in St. Charles who had what is known as a "mad-stone," and it was applied twice. The second time it is said to have adhered twenty minutes. About twelve days ago SAYERS accidentally knocked the skin off the place on the hand where the cut had been and soon after felt an acute pain which extended to the shoulder. The pain increased and on Saturday he was obliged to quit. On Monday he went to Dr. GALLAGHER, and on Tuesday he said the pain had left his arm. His symptoms subsequently were not altogether such as usually accompany hydrophobia. He was not violent or wild, but exhibited a deadly aversion to water. He could not drink it, but was able to take some wine. On Wednesday evening a change took place in his condition, and he said he felt he was going to die. A medical gentleman saw him at 9 o'clock, but he thought there was no danger then. For about an hour before his death SAYRES talked in an excited and incoherent manner. He died yesterday morning at 2½, and was buried in the afternoon. He leaves a wife and one child. The case is a sad one, and illustrates the horrible danger of a dog-bite in the Summer season, and the necessity of taking proper measures to prevent possible results when there is any reason to believe the dog mad. It further tends to show that the virtues of the "mad-stone," in which so many believe, furnish but a poor guarantee of a cure, and if it helps to explode the humbug and lead people to resort to the only safe measures, cutting out the part and severe cauterization, it will not have been entirely barren of fruits.

Canadian Peat Bogs on Fire.

From the Montreal Witness, July 23.

The smoke which has been observed hanging over the city last evening and this morning, is caused, we learn, by an extensive fire now raging on the Chambly road. It appears that the black loam or bog land in the parish of St. Hubert, about nine miles from this city, where Messrs. HODGINSON & Co. are cutting peat, took fire two days ago, and despite the exertions to put it out, increased rapidly, and is now spread over whole fields. The fire, being fed by the dry bog or peat, burns with great fury. The flames which arise from the burning peat ground and curl up into the air, seem as if they were from a large furnace, and the country for many hundred yards is one seething red mass of fire, with a dense canopy of black smoke which extends for many miles beyond the scene of the conflagration. Last Wednesday, the peat bog land of the same company, situated on the Shefford and Waterloo Railroad, took fire and quickly spread over some twenty acres of land. Last night the fire burned so furiously on both sides of the railway track that at one time the conductor was about ordering the train to go back, lest the passengers should get scorched. However, the train got through all right, but the fire, we learn, continues this morning with unabated fury.

Citizens of New-Orleans in Luck—The Louisiana State Lottery.

Under the head of "Treasure Trove," the New-Orleans *Times* of the 21st inst. says: "The last single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery seems to have been a very fortunate one for the ticket-holders. Although the sale of tickets for this event was rather smaller than usual, many of the larger prizes were drawn. Among those who are to be congratulated upon being in luck are Mrs. U. MERTZ, corner of Felicity and Dryades streets, and our old friend Dr. HOWARD SMITH, both of whom drew portions of the $7,000. Less than a year ago the doctor drew part of the $5,000 prize. The $8,000 prize, we learn, was drawn by a merchant residing in Shreveport, and smaller prizes seem to have been scattered about as plentifully as blackberries in June. All this would look as if Fortune was in one of her most favorable and generous moods just at present."

Trouble Among the Hebrews of St. Louis—Union and Disunion—A Law Suit.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 22.

The Bnai El Congregation have brought suit against Mingo H. Goldsmith, Max Stettheimer, Joseph Rosthau and Isaac Jones, trustees of the Emanu El Congregation, and Mrs. Rosa Goldsmith, Mrs. Rebecca Block, Meyer Goldsmith, David Goldsmith and Joseph Goldsmith, heirs of Mingo H. Goldsmith, deceased, one of the trustees of said congregation, and Daniel Block, Abraham Steiner and Solomon Steiner, trustees of the Bnai Brith Society, and Samuel Berwin and his wife Dora Berwin, Jacob Block, Abraham Block and Henry Block, heirs of Samuel Block, deceased, one of the trustees of Bnai Brith Society, and Isidor Bush, Meyer Friede and Lucius Block, trustees of the unincorporated Bnai El Congregation, and David Block, Emanuel Block, Adolph Cohen and his wife Delphin Cohen, and Eugene Freeburg and his wife Henrietta Freeburg, heirs of Louis Block, deceased, one of the trustees of Bnai El Congregation. The petition states that in the year 1847 there was an incorporated religious body in the City known as the Emame El Congregation, and another known as the Bnai Brith Society; that both congregations were organized for the purpose of worshiping God according to the true principles of Judaism; that in 1852 it was resolved by them to unite the two into one body; that the union was formed on Oct. 17, 1852, under the name of Bnai El Congregation, and all the property was ordered to be transferred to the trustees of said unincorporated Bnai El Congregation, which was done; that the Emame El Congregation, for the purpose of providing a suitable burial-place for its members and their families, on the 8th of April, 1848, through its trustees, purchased of GREEN ERSKINE and wife a tract of land on Pratte-avenue. That the trustees have refused to perform their duty in transferring said property to the Bnai El Congregation, and the title has ever since remained in them as trustees of the said Emame El Congregation. That JOHN FRUCHTE did, on July 30, 1850, convey to DANIEL BLOCK, SOLOMON STEINER, and ABRAHAM STEINER, as trustees for the Bnai Brith Society, a lot of ground in the Mackenzie tract, and containing one acre. That in 1852 the Society ordered the trustees to convey said lot to said Bnai El Congregation, and that on the 13th April, 1859, ABRAHAM STEINER and SOLOMON STEINER did make a deed to the trustees of the said Congregation. That many of the trustees and their heirs are residents of distant places. The petition prays that the title to the property may be vested in the plaintiff.

Stellar Phenomena at Syracuse.

From the Daily Journal, July 23.

There occurred a wonderful phenomena in the heavens last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, which was of great brilliancy and beauty, and aroused the wonder and admiration of those who witnessed it. Suddenly a bright flash of luminous light, as if shot from a huge locomotive reflector, and several times brighter than the clearest moonlight, seemed to fall from the heavens, of almost blinding intensity in its dazzling brilliancy, and illuminating the earth and every surrounding object for a distance as far as the eye could reach. The reflection was red and glarish, and looking instantly upward, we had time to see the outlines of a shooting asteroid fading with a red, burning flash, high up in the zenith. There were no clouds floating in its vicinity, and it left a track of fleecy sparks in its course, like that produced by the corruscations of a large sized sky rocket. Its direction was from east to west, and was not heralded by the least noise or report. It faded out softly high up in the ethereal vault of the heavens. It was not one of the common "shooting stars" so often seen.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23.—The market for American Securities quiet, and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	90	90
Consols for account	90	90
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82½	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82½	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	82	82½
U. S. 10-40s	80	80
Illinois Central Railroad shares	104	105
Erie Railway shares	16	16½
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. R. shares	22	22

PARIS, July 23.—The Bourse opened firm at 64f. 40c. for Rentes, and continued firm and advancing, and at 5 P. M. Rentes closed at 65f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—United States Five-Twenties opened steady at 77¼ for the old issue.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—United States Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 are quoted at 77. Market closed strong.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is easier. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d. ₱ cental, for California White; 10s. 2d.@10s. 3d., for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 11d.@11s. for Red Winter. Corn, 35s.@35s. 3d., ₱ quarter, for European. PROVISIONS—Lard excited at 73s. 6d., ₱ cwt. Beef 118s., ₱ tierce of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Bacon, 57s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, July 23.—COMMON RESIN buoyant. PETROLEUM dull; 1s. 6½d., per gallon.

HAVRE, July 23.—COTTON opened quiet at 97f. for Tres Ordinarie.

ANTWERP, July 23.—PETROLEUM opened heavy at 40f. for Refined.

BREMEN, July 23.—PETROLEUM yesterday opened and closed quiet and steady at 6 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, July 23.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and steady at 14 marc bancos, 4 schilling.; closed quiet and steady at 14 marc bancos.

HAVANA, July 24.—The following were the quotations of the principal articles in the Havana and Matanzas markets at the close of business on Saturday afternoon: SUGAR—During the week there has been but a small business at unchanged quotations; the market closed quiet and steady; this condition of the market is owing to the unsettled condition of European affairs; sales were made on the basis of 9¼ reals ₱ arroba, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Muscovados—There is a scarcity of stock. The Sugar exports during the week were 38,000 boxes and 3,200 hhds., including 10,400 boxes and 2,400 hhds. to the United States. The stock in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas foots up 331,000 boxes and 7,700 hhds. FREIGHTS—Shippers refuse to charter owing to the unsettled state of the market; ₱ box of Sugar to the United States, $1@$1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar to the United States, $4@$5; ₱ hhd. of Molasses to the United States, $3@$3 50; ₱ ton, to Falmouth and orders, 30s.@32s. 6d.; there is a surplus of tonnage for all ports. BACON steady. COAL-OIL firmer; in tcs. 4½ reals; in bbls., 4½ reals ₱ gallon. HOOPS, $58@$53 ₱ 1,000. FLOUR firmer at $9 50@$10 50. HAMS firm; American Salted at 25c.; American Sugar-cured, 28½c. LARD advancing; in kegs, 21c.@21¾c.; in tcs., 22½c.@23½c. LUMBER is in demand; White Pine, $28@$30; Pitch Pine, $29@$30. POTATOES advancing; sales at $5 75@$6 25. TALLOW firm at 12½c.@13c. COOPERAGE dull. EXCHANGE—On London, 13½ ₱ cent. premium; On United States, 60 days, in currency, 8¼ ₱ cent. discount.

EXCHANGE—On United States, short sight, in currency, ₱ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, 7½ ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, July 23.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. CORN quiet; held at $1@$1 02. OATS dull, with small sales; Ohio, 67½c.; Illinois offered to arrive, at 63c. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 for bolted; $2 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED, unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye 7c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York. Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 3; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—9,500 bushels Wheat; 1,003,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,800 bushels Wheat; 1,868,000 feet of Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 23.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 17c.@17½c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 131 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; total, 132 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,173 bales; stock, 53,967 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping; Superfine, $5 70; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½. CORN dull and lower; Mixed, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10. OATS lower at 65c.@30c. BRAN lower at $1. HAY—Prime, $25. Mess PORK firm at $32@$32 50. BACON firm; Jobbing Shoulders, 15½c.; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¾c. HAMS firm at 26½c. LARD firm at 17c.@17½c.; Keg, 18¾c.@19c. SUGAR—Prime, 13c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 60c. WHISKY lower at 97½c.@$1 07½. COFFEE—Prime, 17c.@17½c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 132¼; Sight drafts on New-York, ⅜ per cent. premium. GOLD, 120@120¼.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet at 17c.@17¼c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 40@$5 45. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 20@$1 22½; No. 1 do., $1 25@$1 30; Choice, $1 35@$1 37; No. 1 Spring, at 95c.@97½c. CORN dull, and declined 2c.@3c.; Mixed, 89c.; Yellow, 85c.@88c.; White, 89c.@89½c. OATS dull at 38c.@40c. for New; 47c.@49c. for Old. BARLEY quiet; Spring, 70c. RYE dull; New at 82c. WHISKY at $1 02@$1 03. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30 50; Dry Salt Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD firm; Steam, 16c. Beef CATTLE firm; 5c.@6c. for Prime; 6½c.@7¼c. for Extra. HOGS scarce and wanted at $7 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 25; but little offered at this price. CORN dull at 90c. for Mixed. OATS dull; New, 45c.@50c.; Old, 54c.@59c. RYE dull, at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON dull, at 18¾c.@19c. for Middling. WHISKY held at $1, and 98c. offered. PROVISIONS dull; held at full rates; but little done. Mess PORK held at $31. LARD, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Rib Sides, 17⅝c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Sweet-cured HAMS in fair demand at 25½c.; held at 26c. EXCHANGE dull, 1-10 ₱ cent. discount buying.

CHICAGO, July 23.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 20 for fresh; afternoon unsettled at $1 20@$1 20½; seller August. CORN firmer; No. 2 at 83¾c.; afternoon quiet at 84c.@84¼c., seller August. OATS quiet; No. 2 at 47¾c. RYE inactive and almost nominal at 82c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 97c. for wood; 98c. for iron. PROVISIONS quiet, steady and unchanged. HOGS, $9 40@$10 for fair to extra prime. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 1,900 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—COTTON firm at 19c. for Middling. FLOUR fairly active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 50@$8 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT advanced 5c. on the best grades; poor dull and neglected; sales of New Red at $1 55@$1 85; do. White, $1 60@$1 90; Pennsylvania declined 5c.; sales at $1 65@$1 66; Western, $1 60@$1 65. CORN—White steady at $1 20@$1 25; Yellow, $1 12. OATS quiet; New, 57c.@60c.; Old, 62c.@65c. RYE—New, 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at $1 04.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—COTTON in improved demand; Middling, 19¾c.@20c. FLOUR, dull and lower; Superfine $5 37½, Extras, $5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 75@$7 87½; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$8 50. WHEAT dull and lower; State and Western Red at 60c.@62c.; White, 76c. RYE, $1 10@$1 14, for Western and State. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, $1 12; Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 10. OATS in fair demand; State, 66c.@67c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM very small business; Crude 16c., Refined 24½c. WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 23.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet but advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 Wabash, $1 50; Amber, $1 43; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 44; No. 2 do.; $1 42: No. 3 do., $1 32. CORN steady; No. 1 at 87c.@87½c.; No. 2 at 84c.@85c. OATS dull; No. 1 at 56c.@57c. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, July 23.—RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. Railroad SHIPMENTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT sluggish; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club sold early at $1 28, closing unsettled, very weak. CORN dull; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 93c. RYE nominal. OATS sold in retail way at 57½c.@58c. Mess PORK lower, at $30 for Heavy. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES, nominally $1 02. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 18c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. CORN, $1 10. OATS and RYE

BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 19c. unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $31. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 14c.; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 18c. LARD, 17½c. HAMS, 24½c. WHISKY, $1@$1 01. TOBACCO closed active at previous quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Mining STOCKS are active and prices improved; Alpha, $7; Belcher, $7; Bullion, $4; Cholar, $38; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $8; Empire Mill, $5; Gould & Curry, $50; Hale & Norcross, $90; Imperial, $39; Kentuck, $31; Occidental, $5; Ophir, $12; Overman, $11; Savage, $39; Sierra Nevada, $10; Yellow Jacket, $31.

ALBANY, July 23.—WHEAT quiet, with small offerings. RYE nominal. CORN steady. OATS steady. CATTLE—The highest price realized was 9¼c. for selected and 9c.@9¼c. for best droves; Cattle sold down to 6¼c., but good butchering brought 7¼c.@8¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—FLOUR unchanged; WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 23. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 52c. CORN quiet; Rejected, 77c. RYE nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 23.—FLOUR firm and active; Choice, $7 75@$8. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 61; No. 1 at $1 50@$1 51; Regular, $1 36; Amber, $1 39. CORN firm; No. 1 at 95c. OATS—Western, 53c.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 92 bales; exports, 63 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN, 98c.@$1 05. OATS, 60c. LARD, 17¼c.@18¼c. Mess PORK, $32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—FLOUR quiet and heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 44; No. 2 do., $1 42. CORN dull; No. 1 Mixed, 92c.; No. 2 do., 90c. OATS quiet; State, 59c. BARLEY flat. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM dull, and no reliable quotations.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 23.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 70 bales; net receipts, 51 bales; stock, 8,030 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 23.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 17c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 65 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 15,707 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 220 bales; stock, 5,993 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 23.—TURPENTINE firm and higher at 36c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 20@$1 22½. COTTON and TAR flat.

AUGUSTA, July 23.—COTTON market firm, with offerings light; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 33 bales; Middling at 17¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—COTTON firm, and in good demand; Low Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 291 bales; stock, 6,426 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 37 bales; stock, 1,093 bales.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph protects each window and door of the house, whether the family is present or absent. Several vacant houses have been thus saved from robbers this season. Call at the office and post up. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	July 26	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	July 30	New-York	London.
France	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ST. THOMAS, BERMUDA AND CUBA.

William Taber	July 25	New-York	St. Thomas.
San Francisco	July 27	New-York	Bermuda.
Missouri	July 28	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. Jas. Shields, H. D. Lane and son, J. F. Crutchfield, E. V. Byrne, Miss B. Lidrum, Miss W. Lidrum, L. J. Fleming, wife and child, Mrs. C. A. Hall, Mrs. Otter, G. H. Eckman and son, A. Vetsberg, J. Waxelbaum, L. Lippman, L. Ohlman, S. Cohen, Mrs. E. Chase, Mrs. Cushman and daughter, Master F. Cunningham, Master M. Cunningham, J. J. Keely, J. C. Van Houten, N. T. Mengert, M. H. Hale, Geo. E. Marshall, A. Barnett, Capt. P. La Rose, Mrs. C. D. Oak and child, Mrs. C. E. Long and servant, Miss E. Gammon, Miss L. Adams, B. Gammon and wife, M. H. Cohen, S. E. Ogden, F. Boerham, Mr. Cliff, Wm. Thompson, C. M. Wheatley and wife, R. Elliott, John Cunningham, S. K. Taylor and wife, H. A. Palmer, M. Tuft, Master Wm. Rogers, Master B. White, E. M. L. Engie, John Gammon, Major Wittberger and wife, G. H. Van Pelt.

In steam-ship Mariposa, from New Orleans.—J. A. Braselman, wife, 2 children and nurse, Miss Ida Braselman, A. C. Herndon and wife, M. J. Golden and wife, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Gleason, Miss Gleason, Miss A. Eschelbach, Mrs. C. Yard, Mrs. H. C. Emerson, master C. M. Emerson, Miss E. Rogers, Miss J. Howell, Mrs. Zenga, 3 children and servant, D. O. D. Sullivan and wife, Dr. Berthelot, Mr. Bell, R. J. Palfrey, Thos. Gorman, W. C. Budd, J. B. Deuca, Mr. Laine, Jas. Goodhugh, Leon Paul, Wm. Cummings, Jas. Morrison, Thos. Wightman, Chas. Smith, P. McCloskey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:49 | Sun sets.......7:23 | Moon rises..2:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:26 | Gov. Island..6:15 | Hell Gate...7:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 24.

Arrived.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Von Bulow, Bremen July 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 380 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Was detained 14 hours, from the 21st to 23d July, by very thick fogs. July 19, lat. 44 27, lon. 46 14, saw steam-ship Baltimore, from Baltimore for Bremen; same time, bark Auburn, (Br.,) New-York, for Queenstown.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah July 21, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 22, 2:10 P. M., lat. 33 56, lon. 77 09, passed ship Hampton Court, (Br.,) Liverpool, for Savannah; 23d, 2:10 A. M., off Hatteras, steam-ship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to George B. Merrick.

Wrecking steamer Relief, Moulton, Norfolk 31 hours, to Coast Wrecking Company.

Wrecking steamer Lackawanna, Bermuda, to Coast Wrecking Company.

Ship Frank N. Thayer, Towne, Boston, in ballast, to master.

Bark Ocean Eagle, (of Rockland,) Luce, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light S. W. winds. Sld. in co. with brig J. Polledo and schr. C. C. Pierce.

Bark Fannie, Clapp, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds. Sld. in company with brig Mariposa for Boston.

Bark Caro (of Bucksport,) Beals, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light variable winds; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in company with brig Peri, for New-York.

Bark Everhard (N. G.), Basson Bremen, 44 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co; 14th, off Sable Island, saw an American ship, from Cardiff for New-York, 45 ds. out; showed 3d distinguishing pennant and numbers 7 2 0 4; had light W. winds and much fog.

Bark Lyna (Nor.), Lacharaisen, Cette, 55 ds., with wines &c., to Charles F. Schmidt; had E. winds first, and W. winds latter part of the passage.

Bark Fairlie (Br.), Abernethy, St. Helena, May 4, via New-Bedford, where she discharged, to George F. Bulley.

Bark Wera, (Rus.,) Heakel, St. Ann's Bay, Ja., 7 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to master. Had light winds and calms all the passage. The W. is bound to London, but being short of provisions, put into this port for a supply.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Ponvert & Co. Has had for the last 13 ds. strong S. W. gales.

Bark Jupiter, (Aust.,) Ivancich, Bordeaux 35 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark T. R. Pattillo, (Br.,) Crouse, Arecelbo, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to George A. Phillips & Collins.

Brig Citizen, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Morehouse, Trinidad, Port Spain, with 275 tons pitch to Stoker & Taylor. Had fine weather. Is anchored at Sandy Hook, awaiting orders.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Indianola 23 ds., with wool, cotton and hides to Tupper & Beattie. Had very light weather.

Brig Kodiak, Downey, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Harry, Brown, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel Van Brunt & Slaight. Had fine weather entire passage; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds.

Schr. Rogue Alloy, (Sp.,) Newton, Baracoa 7 ds. with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, of Georgetown, McIndoe, Baracoa 10½ ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Israel Snow, Keating, Baracoa 10½ ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, (of Newbern,) Cook, Aquin, Hayti, 15 ds., with logwood to H. Becker—vessel to S. H. Mills.

Schr. A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. W. Cummings, Holt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Cordelia, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Portland, (Br.,) Nelson, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Hannah F. Baker, Kelly, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Columbia, Carr, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henrietta, Hart, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Drisko, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Cole, Alexandria, Va., 10 ds.

Schr. Edward Slade, Sopers, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wake, Gandy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. B. Clements, Morris, Virginia.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jesse Irving, Chamberlain, Va.

Schr. Almira Rogers, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Fannie Hanman, Brooks, Richmond.

Schr. J. W. Warren, Lozier, Virginia.

Schr. Quiver, Messick, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Eason, Virginia.

Schr. Victoria, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Belle, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Meditator, Gage, Providence.

Schr. Laurel, Hallock, Brookhaven.

Schr. Motto, Suris, Newport.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport.

Schr. Isaac Van Zant, Blye, Falmouth.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Scull, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, New-Bedford.

Schr. Julia A. Buckley, Etteridge, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer Siberia, Liverpool. 24th.—Arr. ship India, Liverpool; brig Emma Hall, Pensacola; schr. Abbie E. Willard, Remedios.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—Sld. schr. Velo, for a northern port.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 24.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Constance, from London; brigs Jennie Morton, from Cape de Vere; Wanderer, from Rio; Libeo, from West Indies; bark Rose, from Liverpool, for Richmond.

Passed out bark Talisman, for Rio; Agreeon, for Rotterdam; brigs Nazarine, Christine and Caroline; schr. Mary Smith, for Rio.

Arr. brig Berkebeneren, from Rio, for orders.

Sld. brig Union, for Philadelphia; bark B. Goddard, from Richmond, for Trieste.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., July 23d.—Arr. schrs. Abbie E. Willard, Remedios 12 ds., for Boston; John B. Norris, Northport, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. T. Benedict, Sea Queen, Grace Webster, Earl, Mary E. Amsden and Niagara.

7½ A. M.—Wind S. W., light, thick.

Spoken, &c.

July 16, lat. 29, lon. 75, saw whaling bark Pacific, of New-Bedford, Allen, out 14 months, with 750 bbls. sperm-oil.

July 17, lat. 43, lon. 63 10, spoke bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Bremen, for New-York, 44 ds. Had variable weather.

July 21, lat. 36 08, lon. 72 45, spoke brig F. H. Todd, Cardenas, for Portland, Me.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, July 12, left schrs. O. M. Marritt, Lama Bell, Ricardo Barros and Luisita.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at 4½ A. M., and later in the day sailed for Liverpool.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Auctioneers.

GRAND PARK.

SALE OF GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

One Hundred and Fifty Elegant Villa Plots,

COMPRISING OVER THREE HUNDRED ACRES of the most desirable portion of these SPLENDID ESTATES of GRAND PARK, consisting of TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LANDS, IN ONE BODY, ON THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN SUBDIVISIONS, AS RAPIDLY AS THEY CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS AND HANDSOMELY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

Two large and successful sales of village property have been held this season.

THE THIRD SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870, ON THE GROUNDS.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION

consists of 150 VILLA PLOTS fronting on the GRAND ESPLANADE, which is 105 feet wide, with broad drives on either side surrounding the GRAND PARK UNIVERSITY and the GRAND PARK HOTEL, and in the immediate vicinity and full view of the GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY improvements. Every lot is first-class, containing from ONE to FIVE ACRES EACH, and commands a magnificent view of fifty miles of Long Island Sound, a distant view of the Palisades of the Hudson and the intervening landscape, and cannot be surpassed for extent, variety and beauty in the country. The especial attention of all who are seeking escape from the expensive, turbulent, unwholesome City, into

QUIET, ACCESSIBLE, ECONOMICAL, ELEGANT, SUBURBAN HOMES,

is called to this as the finest opportunity ever offered near New-York.

The extensive improvements will all be completed as proposed, and purchasers of lots will not be assessed for the EXTENSIVE ESPLANADES, BROAD BOULEVARDS, HANDSOME AVENUES now in process of construction. All purchasers of $2,000 and upward will receive A COMMUTATION PASS on the railroad for ONE YEAR FREE. Terms of Sale as heretofore; 40 per cent. in thirty days, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage in three years. As a guarantee for the completion of the improvement, 10 per cent. of the purchase money will not be required until ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS shall have been expended upon the avenues, esplanades, buildings, &c., after the day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

No free tickets will be issued; but SPECIAL TRAINS will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:45 A. M. and 10 A. M. Sale commences at 12 M. All who desire to view the grounds should take the early train. Sale begins after arrival of second train. For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, and further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR.,

Grand Park Office, No. 317 Broadway.

S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, "Evening Post" Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

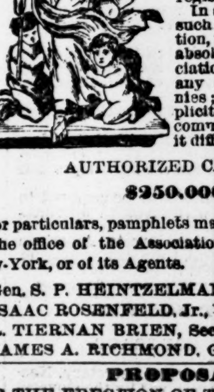
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE

MUTUAL GUARANTY

LIFE ASSOCIATION,

NO. 98 BROADWAY, N. Y.,



Issues LIFE Insurance Policies under an improved and original system. The payment of TEN DOLLARS will secure a policy for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, (larger sums in proportion,) and a small PRO RATA payment is required only when a death occurs in the class and division in which a policy is registered.

In some essential points, such as medical examination, pro rata payments, and absolute policies, this Association does not vary from any of our oldest companies; but in greater simplicity, economy and accommodation of payments, it differs materially.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$250,000.

For particulars, pamphlets may be had gratuitously at the office of the Association, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or of its Agents.

Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., President.
ISAAC ROSENFELD, Jr., Vice-President.
L. TIERNAN BRIEN, Secretary.
JAMES A. RICHMOND, General Agent.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of temporary quarters for two (2) companies of United States troops, at the post of Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the United States Quartermaster at New-Orleans, La., Galveston, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and at this office.

Proposals will include the cost of all material, labor, &c., the buildings to be completed in every particular and ready for occupancy when turned over to the Government.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record,) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him, and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated. No bid entertained not conforming to the requirements. The attention of bidders is called to section 16 of the act of Congress "Approved July 17, 1862."

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the erection of Quarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. REYNOLDS.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* $20,000 *per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 115, is equal to over EIGHT PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.

Have just received per recent steamers an importation of Amboine and Hungarian Ash to be sold to the trade in large lots, either in the log or in the veneer. Also a full assortment of everything in their line. Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESSmaker to go out by the day; is a good fitter, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse. Call or address NURSE, No. 478 7th-av., third floor, back.